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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, partly cloudy. Temp. 4-39 (39-55). LONDON: Monday, fair. Temp. 4-12 (39-54). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 2-11 (46-52). FRANKFURT: Monday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 5-11 (41-52). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. —6-0 (18-32).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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U.S. Irritated With France Over Afghanistan 'Shifts'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — The United States has criticized France for what it called rapid shifts in policy toward the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Reflecting the Carter administration's irritation over Paris' decision not to attend a meeting in Bonn to coordinate Western response to the crisis, a high State Department official yesterday said, "I would characterize the reaction of the highest levels of the administration as one of puzzlement."

The official said that the French, in an announcement Friday, seemed to be trying to leave an impression that the United States was striving to press its allies into the Bonn talks starting on Feb. 20. In reality, the official said, the West Europeans themselves set up the meeting and chose the date.

Furthermore, he said, the United States was deeply concerned that the French action would give an exaggerated impression of Western disunity to the Russians at a critical time.

"We are also puzzled by the rapid shifts in the French position," he said.

Giscard-Schmidt Talks

The State Department official noted that earlier in the week, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing agreed with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany in a tough statement warning that the intervention in Afghanistan was "unacceptable and creates grave dangers for the stability of the region and for peace."

Friday, France said it would not attend a meeting that was not of a nature "to reduce international tension."

"Despite the French statement, in our conversations we have found a recognition of Western interests involved in the Afghan invasion and not only American interests," the official said. "These Western interests are in the area itself and also in the importance of a unified Western response as part of deterrence elsewhere."

The official said that contacts were continuing with the allies and he did not rule out the scheduling of another meeting, or more likely a series of sessions by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance individually with foreign ministers. Mr. Vance is to arrive in Bonn Feb. 20 for talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Position on Olympics

Mr. Vance traveled to Lake Placid, N.Y., late yesterday to present the International Olympic Committee with Washington's case against holding the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer because of Afghanistan. The issue of participation in Moscow has also become a core point within the alliance, with Europeans arguing that the United States has taken a strong position without having consulted adequately with its allies.

According to the State Department official, the West Germans took the lead in arranging for Mr. Vance to meet with French, British and Italian foreign ministers at one meeting.

The assumption in Washington is that the French government, trying to keep to a middle course between denouncing the Soviet military move and not appearing to be giving up on the possibility of detente, has had to swing back and forth to keep a balance.

What is troubling to the U.S. officials is that the Europeans — and the French are not viewed as unique — do not see the strategic threat to the West posed by the crisis as does the United States.

President Carter and his top aides have warned that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan has raised questions about the security of the Gulf area, and the United States has called on the West Europeans to make military moves along with the United States to bolster the security of Pakistan and other nations.

So far the reaction has been disappointing.

2d Soviet Flight Arrives in N.Y. Without Consent

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — An Aeroflot flight carrying the Soviet contingent to the Winter Olympics landed today at Kennedy Airport, ignoring an agreement it made not to use the airport without arrangements for handling the airline's baggage and passengers, an airport spokesman said.

The flight, one of two scheduled to the United States each week, was ordered to taxi to a remote security area until the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the State Department decided how to handle the matter, according to Ed Franzetti, a spokesman for the Port Authority.

Last week, a similar unauthorized flight was grounded at Kennedy for 28 hours after the airline ignored recommendations to bypass Kennedy and land at Dulles Airport near Washington. Dulles is operated by the federal government; Kennedy is a private facility.

Genscher Urges Solidarity

BONN, Feb. 10 (AP) — Foreign Minister Genscher, caught in the chill between Paris and Washington, today pleaded for West European solidarity with the United States.

"European-American solidarity must also prove itself in the Olympic question," Mr. Genscher said, reiterating West German policy. "We expect from the U.S.A. solidarity in Berlin, we shall not refuse it in the Olympic question."

But Mr. Genscher again stopped short of announcing full support for a Games boycott.



United Press International

Sergei Pavlov, left, Soviet minister of sport, leads his country's athletes to the official flag-raising ceremony Saturday in Lake Placid, N.Y. Mr. Pavlov reportedly has accused the CIA of trying to lure Soviet athletes at the Winter Olympic Games into defecting with promises of cash payments.

Vance Urges Replanning of Moscow Games

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. Feb. 10 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night forcefully presented to the International Olympic Committee the U.S. position that the Summer Olympic Games should be moved from Moscow, postponed or canceled if Soviet troops are not removed from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

"Beyond the effects of this decision on efforts for international peace," Mr. Vance said, "we should be concerned about its consequences for the Olympic movement."

In his speech at the IOC's 82d opening session, Mr. Vance said the United States considers Moscow an unsuitable site for a sports festival dedicated to peace. The United States, he said, will oppose participation by its athletes if the Games are not moved.

In Bonn, a member of the West German Olympic Committee today called for the postponement of the Summer Games. Willi Weyer said the Games should be postponed, since it was "a certainty" that Soviet troops would not pull out of Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher said: "We expect solidarity from the United States in Berlin, and we will not deny it in the question of the Olympics." His words echoed those of Defense Minister Hans Apel, who yesterday said it was unthinkable for West Germans to march into the stadium in Moscow if U.S. athletes stayed away.

Their remarks indicated a shift from the cautious line endorsed by Common Market ministers in Brussels last week, when they asked the Soviet Union "to create the conditions" to make the Games possible.

Mr. Weyer stopped short of demanding a boycott of the Moscow Games. But he clearly supported a postponement if Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan Feb. 20, the date set by President Carter for a decision on boycotting, postponing or moving the Summer Games.

Mr. Vance last night told the IOC that "the preferable course would be to transfer the Games from Moscow to another site, or multiple sites. Clearly there are practical difficulties, but they could be overcome. There is also precedent for canceling the Games. Or it would be possible, with a simple change of rules, to postpone the Games for a year or more.

"Let me make my government's position clear. We will oppose the participation of an American team in any Olympic Games in the capital of an invading nation. This position is firm. It reflects the deep convictions of the United States Congress and the American people.

Today, Monique Berlioux, IOC director, said the organization was shocked by the nature of the Vance speech, remarking, "It is the first time in the IOC's history that a political speech has been made at an opening session."

In a Lake Placid dispatch today, Tass said: "Juggling with Cold War phraseology, the secretary of state — in the name of the U.S. president — again made provocative demands to move the Olympics from Moscow or cancel them altogether." It added that the Vance speech was "another example of crude political interference in the affairs of the IOC."

Noting that doves are released at the opening of the Games to symbolize peace, Mr. Vance said that "in the view of my government, it would be a violation of this fundamental Olympic principle to conduct or attend Olympic Games in a nation which is currently engaging

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

- **New York court issues temporary order prohibiting Taiwan athlete from carrying his country's traditional symbols in the Winter Olympics. Page 3. Red Smith comments on the ruling and on the suitability of Muhammad Ali as a roving ambassador. Page 13.**

Fighting Continues in Northeast

U.S. Group Visits Embassy in Tehran

From Agency Dispatches

TEHERAN, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — A group of American radicals spent more than four hours at the occupied U.S. Embassy in Tehran today but did not see the American hostages held there.

The group discussed the Iranian revolution with the militant students occupying the U.S. mission while their fellow countrymen, only a few yards away from them, spent their 99th day in captivity.

Meanwhile, fighting continued today in the northeastern city of Gonbad Kavus between revolutionary guards and local Turkoman guerrillas. Hospital sources said 15 people were wounded.

At least eight guards have been killed in the clashes which the government says were sparked by counterrevolutionaries.

Since the fighting started, in northeastern Iran just south of the Soviet border, during the weekend 22 have been reported dead and more than 100 wounded, an Iranian newspaper and Tehran radio reported.

In the fighting in Gonbad-e-Kavus, 27 miles southeast of the Soviet border near the Caspian Sea, leftist rebels marched on a telecommunications center and clashed with revolutionary guards, according to Tehran Radio monitored in Kuwait.

The radio identified the attackers as followers of the leftist People's Fedayeen Party, opposed to Ayatolla Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic regime.

The Iranian newspaper Al Joumhouriah Al Islamiah said the town became "completely nonfunctioning amid the bomb explosions and the artillery sounds." All stores, offices and schools were closed because of the fighting and the town's security council appealed for a cease-fire.

In Tehran, the American visitors, who came at the invitation of the militants holding the U.S. Embassy, refused to speak to Western reporters on leaving the compound.

It was not clear whether they had asked to see the hostages, whom the students have been holding since Nov. 4 to press Iran's demand for the return of the deposed shah and his fortune.

After meeting the students, the American visitors, led by Prof. Norman Forer of the University of Kansas, were driven to south Tehran where hundreds of thousands of people went on to rooftops tonight to shout "Allah-o-Akbar" ("God is great") in celebration of the first anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution.

President Bani-Sadr, who took office last Monday, criticized the students today for inviting the Americans without first informing the authorities.

"This should have been done through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. . . your 50 guests arrive at the airport and the ministry of foreign affairs doesn't know anything about it," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's interview marked the latest round in a daily verbal battle between him and the militant students holding the U.S. Embassy over his allegations that they are trying to interfere in government affairs.

The students yesterday called their first full news conference in more than two months to reaffirm that they would hold on to their hostages until the shah, now in panama, was extradited to Iran.

They said today, "time is not important for us" and claimed that the ayatollah's supports their demand that only the shah's return would free the 50 Americans.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, meanwhile, denied today having said the government is prepared to use force if necessary to free American hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to Tehran Radio monitored in London.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh claimed that he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Reports Troop Shifts

Russia Denies Moves Near Iran

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 — The Soviet press today denounced Western reports of Soviet troop movements near the Iranian border as propaganda tricks spread by the United States.

Tass said, "The authors of a new anti-Soviet fabrication assert that alleged maneuvers have the purpose of either political pressure on Iran or a possible Soviet invasion of that country. The only source of such misinformation is the CIA."

U.S. intelligence reports have indicated "high-level activity" by Soviet units north of the Iranian region of Azerbaijan, officials said. Iranian Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday that the maneuvers were aimed at stopping Tehran's recent criticism of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But the Soviet ambassador to Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, today assured Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh that the reports of Soviet troop movements were false, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "They assured us no danger is threatening the territorial integrity of Iran and said the news about the military movements of the Soviet Union on the northern border of Iran are not true," the spokesman said.

Withdrawal Reports

In another development, U.S. officials in Washington said that some Soviet diplomats around the world had been spreading word informally that the Soviet Union soon might withdraw some of its estimated 90,000 troops from Afghanistan.

Asked about the reports, the Soviet ambassador to Japan, Dmitri Polyanski, said yesterday that there there might be a change in the situation in Afghanistan if the United States and China do not escalate tensions there. But he said that he had no knowledge of a report that Moscow planned to begin a substantial reduction of its troops in Afghanistan by the end of this month.

"Much depends on the United States and China," he said. "The present situation in Afghanistan can end in the near future unless the two countries try to escalate it."

The Kremlin repeatedly has accused the United States and China of interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs by allegedly arming and training the anti-communist Moslem rebels who have been fighting three successive Communist governments there.

In Washington, officials said that they expected the Kremlin to make only what they called a cosmetic withdrawal of its troops in an effort to defuse Western opposition. The Russians moved into Afghanistan in force in late December.

Soviet Movements

The U.S. officials also said that in recent days there had been a significant increase in Soviet military movements in the Soviet areas adjacent to Iran but that it was not possible to determine what the Soviet movements meant. Most U.S. officials said they doubted that the Russians intended an intervention in Iran, but the officials did not rule out the possibility that the Russians may try to influence Iranian actions by threatening to support separatists in Azerbaijan.

The publicity given in Washington to the reported Soviet military moves apparently is intended partly to persuade Iranian authorities to end the crisis with the United States over the estimated 50 hostages who have been held since Nov. 4 at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Pravda, commenting on the U.S. reports of the activity, today published a reply signed by a political observer of Tass: "Without any doubt, this is an effort to conceal the aggressive policy of the United States." Pravda reported that the United States had deployed a naval armada to impose a blockade on Iran unless it releases the U.S. hostages. Tass later issued its own denial of the reports of troop movements.

Pravda did not mention that the Carter administration had decided to hold off on the blockade to give the new Iranian government of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr a chance to try to secure the freedom of the hostages. The militants occupying the embassy are demanding the return of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, who is living in Panama.

Karmal Statement

In Kabul, the Afghan capital, President Babrak Karmal said that the Soviet troops would leave his country only when all signs of aggression were eliminated. "The day reactionary Pakistan, chauvinist China, imperialist America and Britain and Zionist Egypt are defeated in their ugly plan to dismember Afghanistan, the Rus-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

Cyrus Vance addressing International Olympic Committee.

Bomb Explodes Under Campaign Convoy

Mugabe Escapes Assassination Attempt

By Caryle Murphy

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (WP) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe narrowly escaped injury today when 80 pounds of remote-controlled explosives was detonated under a convoy of cars taking him to the Ft. Victoria airport in southern Rhodesia.

It was the second apparent assassination attempt on the head of the Zimbabwe African National Union since he made a triumphal return some two weeks ago after almost five years in exile. Last Wednesday, a grenade was thrown at Mr. Mugabe's house in Salisbury.

Meanwhile, the British governor, Lord Soames, today took his first punitive action against one of Mr. Mugabe's parliamentary candidates under measures the British executive announced last week to fight voter intimidation. ZANU aspirant Enos Nkala has been banned from campaigning.

This action can only further exacerbate the bitter relations between Mr. Mugabe and the British colonial administration that are keeping the transition period to independence in a state of tension.

Volatile Atmosphere

More than anything else, today's attempt against Mr. Mugabe's life illustrates the volatile war-bred atmosphere in which the Rhodesian campaign is taking place. It also brings into relief the delicacy of the cease-fire agreement attained under British auspices in December.

Mr. Mugabe's death would almost certainly result in the departure of his 17,000 guerrillas from the assembly points where they have gathered under the truce terms.

Mr. Mugabe was on his way back to Salisbury after holding a campaign rally in Ft. Victoria. As his convoy drove up to the airport, the explosive material, placed in a large drainage pipe under the paved road, was detonated by a switch about 90 feet away, police said.

Five ZANU party members were taken to the hospital with minor injuries and shock, police said. One vehicle was damaged, witnesses said.

A police helicopter was in the air over the scene within minutes but no arrests have yet been made. Mr. Mugabe earlier had canceled a rally and press conference at a local tourist site because of security fears.

Through a spokesman, Lord Soames said he was "shocked and horrified at the attempt on Mugabe's life" and had urged police to "pursue the investigation with all speed and vigor."

A spokesman for the governor said Mr. Nkala, who once compared Lord Soames to Hitler, had been prohibited from attending any public campaign function and from canvassing votes in any way because of his public statements that the war would resume if Mr. Mu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Ex-Official Arrested in Rhodesia, Charged With Aiding Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Feb. 10 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, a veteran white advocate of black majority rule and an adviser to Rhodesian nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo, was arrested yesterday and accused of aiding guerrillas.

Mr. Todd said he was released from jail about an hour after his arrest on condition that he remain near his ranch at Shabani, 180 miles south of Salisbury, and surrender his travel documents.

In a telephone interview, the New Zealand-born former missionary denied the charges against him and said that he had been told to appear in court on Feb. 22.

"How do you tell a terrorist anyway?" he asked, using the term applied by Rhodesian authorities to the nationalist guerrillas. "I see many Africans and none of them is carrying a gun or wearing a label that [says] 'I am a terrorist.' "

"I'm working for free and fair elections. I want to see all the guerrillas come into the assembly points," Mr. Todd said, referring to reports that many insurgents remain in the bush, most of them loyal to Mr. Nkomo's rival, Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Todd, who was with Mr. Nkomo at the London talks that led to the signing of the Rhodesian settlement agreement in December, said the unstable security situation was aggravated by "16,000 auxiliary forces roaming [Rhodesia] with rifles, telling people to sing the praises of [former Prime Minister Abel] Muzorewa." He insisted that the auxiliaries — black militiamen — be restricted to their barracks.

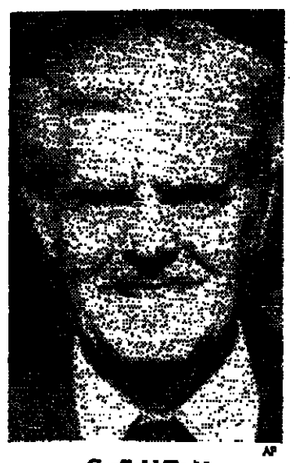
Under the agreement, the guerrillas were required to report with their weapons to cease-fire assembly points overseen by the Commonwealth monitoring force and to remain there until general elections are concluded Feb. 27-29.

Failure to Report

Police sources said that the charges against Mr. Todd under the Law and Order Act apparently stemmed from his failure to report the visit to his ranch of an unidentified nationalist guerrilla.

The controversial act was renewed last month by the British governor, Lord Soames, giving him the same sweeping powers Rhodesian authorities had during much of the seven-year guerrilla war.

Mr. Todd, the Southern Rhodesian prime minister from 1953 to 1958, was a vocal critic of Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965 and twice was put under house arrest during Mr. Smith's administration.



AP

Garfield Todd

Syrians Reported To Delay Pullout Of Beirut Troops

BEIRUT, Feb. 10 (AP) — Reports that Syria was reconsidering its decision to withdraw its peacekeeping forces from Beirut appeared to have eased tensions in the Lebanese capital today.

Sniping stopped overnight and civilian traffic intensified at dawn along the highway that divides Beirut into Moslem and Christian halves.

The leftist newspaper As Safir, known for its Syrian connections, said that the Syria's withdrawal had been put off and that its troops would continue to patrol Beirut indefinitely.

The newspaper An Nahar quoted Mahmoud Hadid, the speaker of Syria's parliament, as saying that the Syrian peacekeeping force would "redeploy in new points within Lebanon, and no all-out withdrawal was envisaged."

This coincided with earlier reports that the Syrian troops in Beirut would leave the capital — but not the country — and take up new positions in southern Lebanon to counter an offensive allegedly being planned by Israel. Israel denies that it has such plans.

Dubai Gasoline Price Up

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates, Feb. 10 (AP) — Gasoline prices in this oil-producing sheikdom went up by 40 percent yesterday to $1.39 a gallon. Although Dubai exports 300,000 barrels of crude oil daily, it has no refining capacity and is forced to import refined petroleum products for its own use. The latest gasoline increase has nearly doubled the price in the last year.

Digestive, Kidney Problems

Tito Doctors Say His Condition Is Worse

BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (WP) — The health of Yugoslavia's President Tito, 87, has worsened since the amputation of his left leg three weeks ago. A medical bulletin issued today by his eight-man medical council reported digestion and kidney problems.

The report caused concern here because it contrasted sharply with earlier optimistic bulletins. Until now, the indications had been that Marshal Tito was recovering well from two major operations last month.

Today's bulletin, the first in three days, said that he was undergoing further treatment in his Ljubljana hospital for "digestion problems and the appearance of certain difficulties in connection with the kidney function."

Medical sources said that the wording of the terse bulletin could cover anything from minor complications to a serious deterioration. In view of the concern with which Yugoslavs are following reports on Marshal Tito's condition, it was thought unlikely that his doctors would risk raising public concern unnecessarily.

The sources noted that the deterioration comes at a time when Marshal Tito remains in the postsurgical danger period. His leg was amputated on Jan. 20 after the failure of an operation a week earlier to bypass an arterial blockage.

The authorities eased public tension after the amputation by publishing pictures of Marshal Tito in a wheelchair chatting with members of his family and senior party aides. He was reported to have resumed some of his normal duties and to be taking a close interest in world affairs.

No new photographs have been published for two weeks, and reports on his condition have been scant.

His admission to the northern hospital last month sparked speculation on possible Soviet moves against Yugoslavia after his death. Meanwhile, Yugoslav officials said they were encouraged by a display of public unity perhaps unmatched since the Soviet economic sanctions against Yugoslavia more than 30 years ago.

A state of alert ordered last month, including the mobilization of army reserve units, has since been relaxed. However, in an interview with Yugoslav journalists, the chief of the defense staff, Adm. Branko Mamula, criticized neighboring countries for carrying out large-scale maneuvers near Yugoslavia's borders without informing Belgrade in advance.

He disclosed that there was some hoarding of essential food and withdrawals of foreign currency from banks during the period of initial concern for Marshal Tito's health.

Israel Sees No Reason to Keep Settlers Out of West Bank City

By William Claiborne

HEBRON, Occupied West Bank, Feb. 10 (WP) — Israel's government today declared that there was no impediment to Jewish civilian settlers moving into this exclusively Arab city, but it postponed a decision on when Jewish habitation here would begin.

Although the Cabinet did not say as much, today's statement set the stage for a fundamental shift in Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank and appeared to have far-reaching political consequences both in Israel and abroad.

The government long has defended the right of Jewish settlers to live anywhere in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, but in practice the military governors of the occupied territories have banned settlement in urban areas populated by Palestinian Arabs.

As a consequence, all of the approximately 100 Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are in sparsely populated rural areas, with the exception of one illegal sit-in by seven families in a former Jewish clinic in central Hebron.

Ultras Press

The ultranationalist settlement movement, Gush Emunim [Faith Bloc], has been pressing Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reverse the military government's policy and to sponsor Jewish habitation in such West Bank cities as Nablus, Ramallah and Hebron.

The pressure intensified after the murder 10 days ago of a 23-year-old Yeshiva student, Jehoshua Sloma. He was shot twice at close range while walking unarmed through the crowded casbah district of this city of 50,000, the West Bank's second largest. His killer was described as an Arab youth wearing a headdress that covered his face.

The student had been combining his military service with religious studies at Kiryat Arba, a settlement on the outskirts of Hebron. Gush Emunim leaders immediately declared that they wanted to transform the killing into a turning point in Israel's settlement policy.

Curfew Lifted

The military occupation government tonight lifted a curfew that was imposed on central Hebron after the slaying, ending 10 days during which security forces made house-to-house searches for suspects and Arabs were allowed out of their houses only for limited periods each day to shop for essential goods.

Referring to Sloma as a martyr, the Kiryat Arba settlers today marched to the ancient tomb of the patriarchs and held a memorial service. Later, they gathered at the 400-year-old Avraham Avinu synagogue and proclaimed central Hebron open to Jewish settlement.

The settlers said that they had given the government a list of 56 buildings in Hebron that were Jewish-owned before the 1929 Arab riots, which killed 67 Jews in one of the worst killings of the Palestine era. Gush Emunim leaders said that once these houses were occupied, Jews would begin buying Arab-owned houses.

"The murder has given a jumping-off point to the government to say, 'Look, we have to allow Jews to move back to their homeland in Hebron,' " said Hanna Idles, a Kiryat Arba resident.

Critics of Jewish settlement in Arab cities in the West Bank contend that it will exacerbate tensions between Arabs and Jews and force the Israeli Army to maintain a constant guard to prevent a blood feud from developing.

Rabbi Moshe Levinger, who is leading Kiryat Arba settlers in the return-to-Hebron movement, argued that reluctance to settle in West Bank cities would be interpreted by Arabs as a sign of weakness.

"If they see we are afraid to live here, the nationalist spirit will grow. If we move here, they will see it is not easy to kill Jews," he said. Asked what would happen if the settlers were not given constant army protection, he replied, "If the army leaves, they [the Arabs] will kill us."

While some Kiryat Arba residents interpreted today's Cabinet decision as a victory, Mr. Levinger complained that the government should immediately approve Jewish settlement of specific houses in Hebron.

His wife, Miriam, who with six other women and their children is squatting in the old Hadassah clinic here, said she anticipated a "very big Jewish population in Hebron — the more the better." Like other settlers, she based her claim on a historical Jewish attachment to Hebron, dating back to King David.

Big Oil's Crude Slipping in Japan

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Crude oil supplied to Japan by major international distributors declined for the seventh straight year in 1979, reflecting the big oil companies' declining hold on the markets, a Japanese newspaper reported today.

The newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, quoting the Federation of Japanese Petroleum Associations, said that Japan's 1979 oil imports amounted to 280.5-million kiloliters (or about 1.8-billion barrels).

The major distributors accounted for 158.3 million kiloliters or 56.5 percent of Japan's total oil purchases last year. The ratio was about 65 percent in 1978. This compared to 213.9 million kiloliters in the peak year of 1973 when the first oil crisis hit the nation, the paper said. In December, the share for major distributors was 49.6 percent due to Iran's oil embargo against the United States following the seizure of American hostages, the paper said.



Associated Press

At a rally at Ft. Victoria yesterday, Robert Mugabe warns the British authorities that he will pull out of the cease-fire agreement if new measures against voter intimidation are applied against his ZANU party. After the rally, a bomb ripped through his convoy as it approached a local airport.

Bomb Explodes Under Campaign Convoy

Mugabe Escapes Assassination Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

gabe's party did not win the election. Mr. Nkala remains a candidate, however.

The action was taken under the measurers Lord Soames unveiled last week to halt widespread voter intimidation. But there are fears in Mr. Mugabe's party that they will be used selectively to hurt ZANU's chances at the polls and, as Mr. Mugabe put it today at a press conference, "tip the scales in favor of my opponents."

At a rally today, Mr. Mugabe attacked Lord Soames for his criticisms of ZANU and its army, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army. He warned the governor that if he used "those powers to ban ZANU from participating in the election, then ZANU would hold itself absolved completely from its commitment to the Lancaster House agreement," which was signed in London in December.

"He cannot have it both ways, ban us and expect us to be committed to a cease-fire. I am saying Lord Soames must choose — is it war or peace?" Mr. Mugabe told his supporters.

Later, he implied to reporters that if ZANU was banned from the election in any one particular district, he would order his guerrillas now at the assembly points to go back to the bush and fight. He did not say what his party would do in reaction to a ban on campaining by a candidate.

The governor declined to comment on Mr. Mugabe's remarks and invited the black leader to call on him early this week.

African Unit Condemns Britain

NAIROBI, Feb. 10 (AP) — Foreign ministers of the Organization of African Unity have unanimously condemned Britain for "insidious" handling of the Rhodesian peace accords, the Ethiopian radio reported today.

The broadcast, monitored in Nairobi, said the OAU condemnation was issued in Addis Ababa by Secretary-General Edem Kodjo and spokesman Peter Onu.

Mr. Kodjo, speaking after a special meeting of the foreign ministers, said Britain was applying a double standard in Rhodesia and was attempting to install Bishop Abel Muzorewa in power.

OAU delegates, he reportedly said, demanded the withdrawal of South African and "mercenary" forces from Rhodesia and called for an OAU team to observe Rhodesia's elections, which are scheduled for Feb. 27-29.

500 Steelworkers Go Back to Jobs In British Strike

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — About 500 workers at a private steel plant decided to drop out of Britain's five-week-old national steel strike today and return to work.

"If others follow suit it would be a big worry for us," commented the regional strike committee chairman, Ted Thorne, after the men at Hadfield's, a firm in central England, had voted at a mass meeting.

Negotiations between the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the state-owned British Steel Corp. are at a standstill over a 20 percent pay-rise claim for the union's 90,000 striking members.

About 16,000 men employed by private steel firms, which are not directly involved in the dispute, were called out last week to completely cut steel supplies to British industry. Sir Keith Joseph, Britain's industry secretary, said last night that the strike was bound to result in a smaller steel industry.

Between 2 Capitals

China, U.S. Consider Setting Up Hot Line

By Linda Mathews

PEKING, Feb. 10 (LAT) — The United States and China may install a hot line between their capitals modeled on the communications system that for 16 years has linked U.S. presidents with their Soviet counterparts, The Los Angeles Times has learned.

To coordinate the two nations' "independent but parallel" responses to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, Defense Secretary Harold Brown proposed the establishment of a Peking-Washington hot line when he conferred here last month with China's top rulers.

The administration of Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping has authorized the Chinese Embassy in Washington to pursue Mr. Brown's suggestion with Pentagon officials, according to Chinese and U.S. sources. But no decision is likely to be announced until Deputy Premier Geng Biao, China's chief defense planner, pays a return visit to Washington later this year.

Mr. Brown and others in the delegation that visited China last month had expected the Chinese to jump at the opportunity to be accorded equal status with their Soviet rivals. But the initial response was less than enthusiastic, the sources reported.

"They definitely hesitated," a U.S. source said. "They seemed to associate hot lines with adversary relationships, as in the case of the Russians, and obviously wanted to know whether Americans still regard them as adversaries."

Links to Allies

The U.S. visitors explained that similar links also exist between Washington and its closest allies to ensure secure and speedy communications in times of crisis. Nonetheless, top Chinese officials declined to commit themselves without further consultation within ruling circles here and the Carter administration.

Since Mr. Brown's return to the United States, most of the top leadership here has been won over to the general idea, according to a well-placed source. They reportedly view the installation of a direct line as a way to ensure that the United States consults Peking before undertaking sensitive military and foreign-policy operations that could have serious impact here.

Peking has apparently left in abeyance a request by Mr. Brown that China allow U.S. use of Chinese airspace for airlifting emergency military supplies to Pakistan in the event of a Soviet move against that country. Peking evidently is waiting until the Pakistanis can be pinned down about what they expect to receive in the way of coordinated U.S.-Chinese assistance.

Technically, a Peking-Washington hot line probably would be nearly identical to the one connecting the White House and Kremlin by communications satellites. But official U.S. sources emphasize that a direct line would likely play a far different role — primarily for consultations between Peking and Washington.

In a related matter, it has been learned that the United States has been pressing West European allies and Japan to lift restrictions on the transfer of military-related technology to China.

The U.S. move, reported by European diplomats here, is aimed at persuading the allies to follow the example of the Carter administration, which has announced its willingness to supply China with nonlethal military hardware and advanced technology with military as well as civilian applications.

Farmers of EEC Ask Rejection of Price Proposals

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (UPI) — A spokesman for farmers in the European Economic Community have rejected proposals made by the EEC Commission to hold down agricultural spending, and said that the United States spends close to three times more per farmer than the nine EEC countries.

The commission Thursday had proposed farm price increases ranging from 2 percent to 3.5 percent, but only 1.5 percent for surplus such products as milk, beef and sugar. Friday, Baron Constantin Heereman of West Germany, chairman of the Committee of Farmers' Organizations in the community, said that farm prices should rise by 7.9 percent to match rising costs.

"Farmers have had no increase in real income in the last four years," the baron said. Calling the commission proposals unacceptable and a provocation, he appealed to EEC ministers and to the European Parliament to change them. "They have provoked great unrest in agricultural circles," he warned, "and I fear they might lead to an escalation that we might not be able to keep in hand."

He said that under the proposed budget, the EEC would spend $16.7 billion this year in the agricultural sector, which counts 8 million European farmers, while the United States, with 3 million farmers, would spend $17.3 billion.

To Justify Military Interventions

U.S. Sees Widened 'Brezhnev Doctrine'

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Administration specialists say they are studying a new Soviet ideological statement that some believe is an extension of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine to justify military interventions like that in Afghanistan.

The original doctrine, which declared that the sovereignty of communist countries was limited by the overall needs of the Soviet bloc as defined by Moscow, emerged in an article in Pravda in September, 1968, five weeks after the Soviet Union and four allies invaded Czechoslovakia.

The new statement was published Jan. 18 in the Moscow weekly Novoye Vremya, three weeks after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan.

The 1968 doctrine was attributed by Western commentators solely to party leader Leonid Brezhnev as a way of holding him responsible for the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Pravda article was, in fact, signed by a propaganda specialist, Sergei Kovalev.

Article Unsigned

The Novoye Vremya article was unsigned, which one U.S. analyst took to be a sign that it had considerable authority.

The analysts who see an analogy between the original doctrine and the Novoye Vremya article draw attention to similarities in theme and argumentation. Both proceed, for instance, from the premise of an international class struggle in which the revolutionary movement must prevail.

Novoye Vremya said that "matters are sometimes portrayed as though the United States and the Soviet Union were equally to blame in the situation which has formed around Afghanistan (and in several similar cases in the past in other regions)."

It then declares: "This way of putting the question is absolutely false since it totally ignores the main point — the fundamental difference between the nature and goals of the foreign policy of socialism and imperialism."

The analysts called attention to a parallel argument in Pravda in 1968, which described criticism of the Czechoslovak invasion as "based on an abstract nonclass approach." It added: "From a Marxist point of view, the norms of law, including the norms of mutual relations of the socialist countries, cannot be interpreted narrowly, formally and in isolation from the general context of class struggle in the world."

The essence of the Brezhnev Doctrine as defined in Pravda was, "The sovereignty of each socialist country cannot be opposed to the interests of the world of socialism, of the world revolutionary movement."

The Novoye Vremya statement, in the view of some U.S. analysts, goes well beyond that doctrine by creating what one called "a new ideological dimension." These analysts drew attention to a passage that they said extended the justification for armed intervention by the Soviet Union well beyond the confines of the traditional bloc allies to any developing country beset by political unrest.

The passage said: "The question arises: What is the international solidarity of revolutionaries? Does it consist only of moral and diplomatic support and verbal wishes for success, or does it also consist, under justified, extraordinary conditions, in rendering material aid, including military aid, all the more so when it is a case of blatant, massive outside intervention?

"The history of the revolutionary movement confirms the moral and political rightness of this form of aid and support. This was the case, for instance, in Spain in the '30s and in China in the '20s and '30s. Now that the system of socialist states exists, to deny the right to such aid would simply be strange."

The inference drawn by some U.S. analysts is that any less developed country proclaiming communist goals and open to Soviet assistance could find itself liable to "protective" intervention on the lines of the Soviet move into Afghanistan on Dec. 27. "The ultimate effect is to point up the danger of Soviet assistance," one analyst said.

Pakistan Officials Censor News of Baluchi Dissent

By James P. Sterba

QUETTA, Pakistan, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Pakistani authorities in politically sensitive Baluchistan imposed censorship on foreign journalists trying to telex news stories that quoted Baluchi dissidents and reported student unrest in Quetta last fall.

Officials at the main telegraph office in Quetta refused on Friday to transmit a dispatch on the political situation in the province by a correspondent from The Daily Telegraph of London. They also delayed for three hours a news story on Afghan rebels written for The New York Times and a routine service message by a part-time correspondent of the Associated Press. The service message eventually was approved and transmitted.

"There is no censorship," said Mumnawar Hussein, assistant superintendent of the telegraph office. He was called in Friday night by Nazir Ahmed, the telegraph master on duty, who read the news stories and refused to telex them.

"We are under instructions to get these dispatches cleared before we send them," said Mr. Hussein. "We cannot send things that are not factual and that are against the government."

The Daily Telegraph's story quoted well-known Baluchis as saying that they were not terribly upset over the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan and felt that the situation there was not much worse than the political repression they said they experienced under the martial law rule of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in Pakistan.

Government information officials in Islamabad assured foreign journalists last week that they were free to report from Pakistan without fear of censorship. But officials in Baluchistan province have maintained a tight clamp on news from the area, apparently on orders from martial law authorities in Islamabad.

Last November, Salamat Ali, a Pakistani correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, published in Hong Kong, was sentenced by a summary military court to one year at hard labor for writing an article about Baluchistan dissent that was judged to be inflammatory and detrimental to Pakistan. Stories by local journalists are routinely censored.

Marcos Criticizes Foreign Actions In Moslem Strife

MANILA, Feb. 10 (AP) — President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday rejected what he called foreign meddling in his handling of the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines.

But he said that Islamic countries can act as witnesses to any agreement between the Philippine government and the Libyan-supported Moro National Liberation Front, which has led a revolt in the south during his 7½ years of martial rule.

Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Islamic Conference, Thursday ended a fact-finding tour of the Moslem communities in Cotabato and Zamboanga. He was the third such official to visit the country since 1973 to look into the problems of Filipino Moslems.

Mr. Chatti said last week in Zamboanga that the conference would continue to help find a fair and acceptable solution to the unrest. He added that front supporters are entitled to the same rights as others in the Philippines.

Under the auspices of the Islamic Conference, a cease-fire agreement was signed in 1976 between the front and the Philippine government. The pact broke down a year later after Moslem rebels killed an army general and 34 of his officers and men, but Mr. Marcos said that his government was ready to discuss peace with the front if there are no previous commitments required and no publicity.

Venezuelan Oil Output

CARACAS, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Venezuela's daily average oil production dropped by 9.58 percent and its exports by 15.35 percent last month against the 1979 average, the Power and Mines Ministry said yesterday. Production in January was 2,130,700 barrels while the figure for 1979 was 2,356,362 barrels. Exports amounted to a daily average of 1,720,000 barrels against 2,032,000 barrels in 1979.

U.S. Group Visits Embassy But Fails to See Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

was misquoted on Friday in an Associated Press account of his interview with Britain's Independent Television News, the radio reported. However ITN in London confirmed that it had a tape recording of the foreign minister's words to its correspondent, as quoted by AP.

In the ITN report Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that force "isn't really necessary at this time," but in response to further questioning added: "If there's any decision, a firm decision of the revolutionary council of anything then it will be exercised, with obviously discussion and persuasion and if necessary with force."

The Tehran broadcast said that Mr. Ghotbzadeh told Tehran Radio by telephone that he had not used the word "force," and that his real view is that there will be no need to resort to force because the issue can be resolved by means of discussions and understanding between officials and the captors of the Americans.

The 100th day of the hostages' captivity begins Monday — they were seized Nov. 4 — coincides with the first anniversary of the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and ushered in the Islamic republic.

Iranians prepared a "grand military parade" to celebrate the anniversary, but Ayotollah Khomeini's doctors said today that he will not be taking up an invitation from the army to attend it.

Instead, units of the Iranian army, police, revolutionary guards and revolutionary committees will parade in front of new President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and other officials to mark the revolution's anniversary, Tehran radio, monitored in London, said.

A spokesman for the revolutionary leader's medical team said that he had recovered from his heart ailment but had been ordered to take a further period of rest. The team did not want to take any risks by allowing him to leave his Tehran hospital, the spokesman said.

Two reporters working for NBC and CBS were deported from Iran after being detained by authorites in Tehran, the networks said.

Iranian authorities deported two journalists working for American networks who remained behind after the government expelled other American reporters last month. John Cochran, an American working for NBC and Arden Ostrander, a Canadian who works for CBS, were taken to the airport by authorities in Iran and ordered to leave.

NBC in New York said seven unarmed men took Mr. Cochran into custody and escorted him to the airport to await a flight out of the country.

CBS said Ostrander was held for several hours and put aboard a flight to London.

Hostages on U.S. TV

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — Hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran, shown yesterday on network televison in a visit with foreign clergymen, expressed hope that "each day is one day closer" to the end of their captivity.

A segment of Friday's taped visit by Archbishop Hilarion Capudji, former archbishop of Jerusalem, and Msgr. John Nolan, papal secretary to the Holy Land, was shown after it was obtained from Iran.

According to a transcript of the conversation from CBS News, only hostage Kathryn Koob, of Jesup, Iowa, could be positively identified out of some 30 hostages who spoke with the clerics. She thanked the visitors for coming.

Russia Denies U.S. Reports Of Troop Shifts Near Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

sians will go back," Mr. Karmal was quoted as saying in an interview published yesterday in the Times of London.

He claimed that the United States, China and Pakistan had planned to attack Afghanistan on Jan. 6 but that the plot was foiled by the arrival of the Soviet troops.

In other developments:

• An Indian journalist reported today that resistance by Afghan rebels had crumbled in all but the northeast part of the country. Kuldip Nayar, a senior correspondent for the Indian Express newspaper who had just returned from Kabul, said that the Red Army was in control except in Badakhshan, Baghlan and Konar provinces.

In these provinces, thousands of Soviet troops "have been pinned down" by Afghan rebels, Mr. Nayar said without elaboration.

• Japan yesterday halted exports of strategically sensitive items to the Soviet Union, government sources said. The International Trade and Industry Ministry stopped accepting applications for advanced technology exports monitored by the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Controlling Exports to Communist Countries. The sources said that the ministry also froze two export applications including one for cameras for high-speed photography.

The Japanese newspaper Sankei reported today that Japan would buy 1 million of the 17 million tons of grain that the United States has denied to the Soviet Union because of its intervention in Afghanistan.

• In Bucharest, the state radio made no reference to that country's refusal to back the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Members of the Warsaw Pact ended a meeting on Friday in Sofia with all members except Romania and North Korea endorsing the government in Kabul that was installed in late December in a Soviet-backed coup.

• East Germany yesterday signed an economic cooperation agreement with Afghanistan and promised to supply equipment for the news media and for the electrification of the country, the East German news agency reported.

• King Hassan II of Morocco Friday condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as aggression but praised Moscow for material and moral support of the Arab cause in the Middle East conflict.

British Airways Axing First Class

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — British Airways said today that it plans to drop first-class accommodation on European routes and substitute a club class designed for businessmen.

In addition, the airline hopes to start a "channel-hopper" fare between London and Paris for £20 one way, which is half the lowest present fare.

A British Airways spokesman told a Brussels press conference that the club class will be introduced experimentally on April 2. The new fare structure is subject to government approval, he said.

Spanish Premier to Iraq

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez left today for Baghdad on a four-day trip to Iraq and Jordan.

Armed Bank Robbery in Peking Reported to Be First in 30 Years

PEKING, Feb. 10 (NYT) — It finally happened in Peking last week. Two men wearing white surgical masks and sunglasses and armed with a homemade bomb held up a downtown branch of the People's Bank and escaped with the equivalent of more than $700, according to people in the neighborhood.

This was reportedly the first armed robbery of a bank in Peking since the Communists came to power in 1949.

The People's Bank, the only domestic Chinese banking institution, has thousands of branches. The one on Dong Si Street, in a busy shopping area, is a small single-story building with large windows. It is now closed for renovation, according to a large sign on pink paper.

The robbers arrived at 4 p.m., when money paid in by the many small depositors was still there. One reportedly threatened the tellers with the weapon, which bore a fuse that he ignited, and ordered them to hand over their money. He vaulted the counter and took the money from a drawer when the tellers appeared to be immobilized by fear. The weapon went off, wounding a teller in the face.

Neighbors said that about 50 policemen rushed to the bank, but the robbers had disappeared. The Public Security Bureau has distributed circulars to offices and factories with brief descriptions of the suspects, listed as being aged 15 to 25.

2 Planes Collide, Killing 3 in U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Two single-engine planes collided in flight near the International Airport here, killing three persons on board and injuring six workers on the ground, two critically.

One of the planes in Friday's accident, a Piper Cherokee, barely cleared the roof of the 650-room Hacienda Hotel, filled with luncheon business, and fell onto a busy highway — but hit no cars. The other craft, a Cessna 150, hurtled through a three-story building under construction, showering six workers with flaming fuel and parts.

A Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the planes "were probably flying visually." He added that the planes had not asked for air traffic control assistance and so were not being followed on radar.

Vances Urges Replanned Moscow Games

(Continued from Page 1)

in an aggressive war and has refused to comply with the world community's demand to halt its aggression and withdraw its forces."

Lord Killanin, the IOC president, pointed out that when the Games were awarded to Moscow in 1974, the decision was "welcomed as a symbol of mutual understanding. Sadly, the current political situation is different," Lord Killanin said. "But the IOC entered into agreements in 1974, which must be honored by us all.

"Solutions to the political problems of the world are not the responsibility of sporting bodies such as the IOC, but of the appropriate governmental organization." Lord Killanin's was met with enthusiastic response; Mr. Vance's received only scattered applause.

"Throughout the world," Mr. Vance said, "there is broad and growing opposition, among governments and people, to going forward with the Games as planned, as if nothing has happened. To do so would imperil the broad popular interest and support upon which this and future Olympics depend.

"Responsibility for this matter should not be shifted to the athletes. That would only force them to carry a burden which properly belongs to the leader of the Olympic movement," Mr. Vance said.

He said the Soviet Union has described its selection to host the Summer Games as "recognition of 'the correctness of its foreign political course' and its 'enormous services . . . in the struggle for peace.' " Mr. Vance said that holding the Games in the Soviet Union as scheduled would "lend the Olympic mantle to that nation's actions."

"The United States deeply values the Olympic Games and the principles on which they rest. We do not want to see the Olympic movement damaged," Mr. Vance said.

Thursday, a White House aide angrily said the United States would destroy the Olympic movement if the IOC did not agree to adopt the U.S. position. Friday, White House Deputy Counsel Joseph Onek retracted his threat and apologized to U.S. Olympic Committee President Robert Kane.

"I don't think I ever said that. I didn't intend to make any kind of threat. The administration has made it clear that it wholeheartedly supports the Olympic movement and does not want to see it harmed," Mr. Onek said.

Word of the acrimonious meeting — which ended with Mr. Kane "absolutely livid," according to one source — quickly reached other members of the USOC executive board, reportedly leaving several members resentful of what they see as strong-arm tactics by the administration.

"I didn't sit in on the meeting" that administration officials had with USOC officials, "but I understand it was extremely rough," said Douglas Roby, a former president of the USOC and one of two U.S. members of the 89-member IOC.

Some USOC members openly doubted the sincerity of the administration's commitment to the Olympic movement after Thursday's meeting. But Mr. Kane made it clear today that the USOC shares the administration's view of the gravity of the Afghanistan intervention.

"We think it's not the proper atmosphere for the Games when the Soviets are plundering and killing people," Mr. Kane said, adding that he made the same point in a meeting Friday with Ignati Novikov, chairman of the Moscow Olympic Organizing Committee.

In New York Friday, Vladimir Popov, vice president of the Moscow committee, insisted that a U.S. boycott of the Summer Games "would not deliver a tragic or absolutely unrecoverable blow" to his country, and that Soviet citizens would attribute a boycott to the policies of the U.S. government, not to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

• Meanwhile, the Soviet sport minister, Sergei Pavlov, in Lake Placid as leader of the Soviet Olympic team, accused the CIA of trying to lure Soviet athletes in defecting with promises that include cash bribes, according to a European source.

Kuwait today announced it will take part in the Moscow Games because boycotting them will not contribute to a Soviet military pullout from Afghanistan. Sheikh Fahd al Ahmed al Sabah, chairman of the Kuwaiti Olympic Committee, said the decision was in line with the policy of the Kuwaiti government "not to side with West or East or yield to foreign pressure."

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ennedy, Hurt by Iowa Defeat, aces Carter in Maine Caucuses

By Adam Clymer

GUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10) — Sen. Edward Kennedy, fighting to avert another de- nd President Carter, some of supporters believe that his g in Washington is hurting vere confronting each other in aine caucuses today.

the most intense campaign- Maine has come from Gov. nd Brown Jr. of California. rters from California have to Maine and have been tele- ng all over the state on his be- The candidate himself has drawing large crowds, urging to support him because only debating issues while, he says, nger of war gets closer.

cuses in 486 municipalities, tiny places like The Forks tion to cities like Portland, ect 2,247 delegates to Maine's convention. That meeting will 2 delegates for the Democrat- ic presidential nominating convention in August in New York.

The calendar, rather than a deep tradition of caucus voting like that in Iowa, has made the Maine event significant, for it falls midway between the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary.

For Sen. Kennedy, it offers a chance to do better than he did in Iowa, where he was badly defeated last month. For Mr. Carter, Maine presents an opportunity to wound Sen. Kennedy again and weaken the Massachusetts senator's chances of coming from behind in the Democrats' first primary in New Hampshire on Feb. 26.

For Gov. Brown, it provides an occasion to prove that his candidacy must be taken seriously and to cut into Sen. Kennedy's percentage in the hope of eventually replacing him as Mr. Carter's strongest opponent.

There is no significant Republican action in Maine now. Republican caucuses are strung out over a 10-week period leading to a state convention, which will be held in April to choose the 21 delegates.

All three Democratic campaigns made last-minute appeals for support. Gov. Brown, speaking to about 300 people yesterday in Rockland, attacked Mr. Carter's draft registration proposals. "A lot of people don't want to register guns," he said. "I hope they don't want to register their teen-agers either."

Referendum

The Carter campaign sought to make Maine a kind of referendum on Mr. Carter's steadiness in foreign affairs.

Sen. Kennedy, campaigning in Portland yesterday, expressed confidence that he would make a strong showing in Maine's caucuses and renewed his criticism of Mr. Carter for declining to debate foreign and economic policy. "I think my candidacy will be tested truly when we do have such debate and discussions," Sen. Kennedy declared.

Most local polls indicated that Mr. Carter had a significant lead over Sen. Kennedy, but the 19 percentage-point edge reported by the Bangor News was believed to exaggerate the president's strength in a caucus situation.

[The poll commissioned by the newspaper and released on Friday shows President Carter with a commanding lead over Sen. Kennedy, United Press International reported. The poll, by the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Maine, showed Mr. Carter leading Sen. Kennedy by 19 percentage points among enrolled Maine Democrats — 52.4 percent to 33.4 percent. The poll was based on telephone interviews of 205 enrolled Democrats. Edmund Brown Jr. was favored by 5.1 percent of the respondents.]

Single Day

The caucuses themselves, held for the first time on a single day, begin anywhere from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. Harold Pachios, the state Democratic chairman, said he feared that participation in the evening caucuses, where 29.6 percent of the delegates were to be elected, would be diminished after television networks reported early results.

Although there is plainly more interest than there was in 1976, when only 6,800 Democrats took part in a monthlong exercise, the turnout is unpredictable. Good weather forecasts buoyed the Carter camp's hope of seeing a large turnout of voters like the one that carried him to his success in Iowa. Moreover, the National Education Association has provided major help in getting caucuses organized in small towns where Mr. Carter is favored.

But some Carter backers, like Severin Beliveau, a former state chairman, warned that the president's unwillingness to come out and campaign was annoying Maine Democrats.

The Carter forces have been planning since last summer to try to cripple Sen. Kennedy's campaign in Maine. Their early organization, the generally poor national image of the senator's campaign, the objections to Sen. Kennedy's stand on gun control and his conduct in the fatal accident on Chappaquiddick Island in 1969 appear to have helped Mr. Carter.

Sen. Kennedy's recent campaigning has rallied his partisans, however, and 400 out-of-state volunteers were sleeping in rented armories this weekend and spending their days knocking on doors for him.



Associated Press

Demonstrators opposed to the reinstatement of registration for military service burn a flag Saturday in front of President Carter's re-election headquarters in New York.

Thousands March in U.S. Cities To Protest Proposed Draft Plan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Thousands of antidraft demonstrators marched in the streets of several American cities yesterday, decrying President Carter's proposal to resurrect registration for military service.

In the biggest demonstration, about 2,000 protesters marched to the president's local campaign headquarters where they set fire to an American flag and a Carter campaign poster and chanted, "Burn, baby, burn!"

A rock was thrown through a second-story window, one floor below the office opened by President Carter's supporters. No injuries were reported. Police said three men were arrested, two after they had burned a Carter re-election poster and a small American flag. A third man was charged with obstructing governmental administration.

In Philadelphia, more than 1,000 persons, including the antiwar activist, Elizabeth McAllister, marched through the downtown area denouncing the president's call for reinstituting draft registration.

In Washington, about 650 protesters led by students from American University and peace organizations stood in Lafayette Square across from the White House and shouted, "No war! No draft!"

Tougher to Enter Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (AP) — Americans who might consider heading for Canada to avoid a possible U.S. draft will find it tougher now than resisters did during the Vietnam War because of changes in Canadian immigration laws, government officials in Ottawa said.

Canada's immigration selection standards used to be weighted heavily in favor of education and training, making it comparatively easy for American students to move north during the Vietnam war. But changes adopted in 1978 place the emphasis on job skills and work experience.

Under the new Canadian immigration legislation, Americans would not be stopped from settling in Canada specifically because they are trying to avoid the draft.

Texas, Louisiana Politicians Probed

4 Named in New U.S. Bribe Case

By Edward T. Pound

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 10 (NYT) — A major federal undercover investigation in the Southwest has implicated three senior political figures and a leader of organized crime, according to law-enforcement officials, who said yesterday that evidence would soon be presented to grand juries in Louisiana and Texas.

They said the grand juries would receive evidence relating to payments that were made to the politicians and to some labor officials in Texas by FBI agents and a key government informer.

The law-enforcement officials, who asked not to be named, identified these political figures as targets of the investigation: Jimmy Fitzmorris, the Democratic lieutenant governor of Louisiana and an unsuccessful candidate for governor last fall; Louis Lambert, a Louisiana Democrat who lost a gubernatorial race to Rep. David Treen, a Republican, who is now governor-elect; and William Clayton, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.

Rep. Clayton has received a subpoena to appear before a grand jury on Tuesday. At a news conference yesterday, he said, "I have not taken a bribe."

New Orleans Case

Furthermore, the major target of a grand jury in New Orleans, the officials said, will be Carlos Marcello, for years described by federal prosecutors and investigators as an organized-crime boss in the Southwest.

The federal sources said that each of the three officials was paid $10,000 by undercover agents in connection with the "sting" operation.

The law-enforcement officials said that the departing Louisiana governor, Edwin Edwards, also met with the undercover agents last November. But they declined to say whether he was a target of the inquiry. They confirmed that he had accepted no money from the agents.

In Louisiana, Sgt. Larry Carpenter, a state police officer at the governor's mansion in Baton Rouge, said the governor and his press secretary were both out of town.

Mr. Edwards has received a subpoena, according to United Press International.

The investigation has also focused on local officials in the Southwest and some federal officials. According to government documents on file in Los Angeles, a Justice Department official said that one target was "a sensitively placed, corrupt federal official."

'Nationwide Conspiracy'

The official quoted in the document, Philip Heymann, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, also said that the FBI "is on the verge of developing evidence regarding a massive, nationwide conspiracy related to the allocation of territories in the United States for certain types of illicit activities."

The undercover operation, which was code-named Brilab by the FBI, for bribery-labor, began last spring. It is the second sting operation run by the FBI that has come to light in the last week. The other operation is called Abscam, for Arab scam, and involves alleged payoffs to members of Congress concentrated in the East.

As in Abscam, information about the Brilab case has become public before evidence has been presented to the grand juries. No formal charges have been filed in the case and no suspects have been arrested or arraigned. In Brilab, however, the government has filed an outline of the investigation in an unrelated federal criminal case. The outline was made public in Los Angeles Friday.

Brilab also used the controversial technique of agents appearing to be willing to pay bribes to government officials and private citizens.

In the case, FBI operatives posed for 10 months as independent insurance agents and, according to government documents, paid "thousands of dollars of bribe money." This bought promises from recipients to use their influence to obtain contracts for city or state employee insurance programs, according to law-enforcement officials.

They said Marcello was one of the persons who received money.

The operation was started in an effort to uncover union corruption in California, the officials said. But it quickly spread to Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Former Official Probed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP) — FBI agents armed with information from the Brilab operation are investigating allegations that Mario Noto, the former No. 2 man in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acted improperly to help Marcello, a reputed Cosa Nostra chieftain, fight deportation.

Also being investigated is Irving Davidson, a Washington public relations man, sources said. Mr. Davidson, who acknowledges that he has now learned he was involved in events under investigation, denies any wrongdoing.

Mr. Davidson said FBI agents questioned him for four hours Friday about his relationship with Marcello and Mr. Noto.

Persons familiar with the investigation said Mr. Noto is believed to have interceded on Marcello's behalf in return for promises by Mr. Davidson of future employment.

Mr. Noto, who retired from the Immigration Service in 1968, returned to the agency early in the Carter administration as deputy commissioner. He left again last Oct. 1 and is practicing law in Washington.

Marcello has had immigration problems since 1961, when he was, according to several accounts, kidnapped by U.S. agents and deported to Guatemala. He got back into the United States shortly afterward and has been fighting deportation since then.

Senate Ethics Committee To Investigate 2 Senators

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) — The Senate's Select Committee on Ethics has decided to notify lawyers for Democratic senators Harrison Williams Jr. of New Jersey and Howard Cannon of Nevada that they are under formal investigation by the committee.

Sen. Williams had been named by authorities, along with seven members of the House, in a broad undercover investigation of corruption. Sen. Cannon has also come to the attention of the Justice Department, but in a separate matter, involving possible influence peddling in connection with delay of legislation on the removal of regulations governing trucking.

Law-enforcement sources said Friday that the allegations produced by the Justice Department's larger investigation include one that Sen. Williams solicited a $100-million loan from federal undercover agents posing as representatives of an Arab sheikh to renovate a hotel-casino complex in Atlantic City, N.J.

Senator's Wife

The hotel, the Ritz-Carlton, is owned in part by the New Jersey-based firm Hardwicke, which employs the senator's wife Jeanette as an $18,000-a-year consultant.

Sen. Williams' office issued a statement Friday night saying: "The contents of these reports are under investigation by Sen. Williams' attorney. The senator hopes to clarify the inaccuracies in these reports and issue a statement on all these matters at the earliest appropriate time."

A spokesman, asked whether Sen. Williams was denying the allegation involving the loan, declined to go beyond the prepared statement. The senator's lawyer could not be reached for comment.

The Senate's ethics committee is preparing letters to the lawyers of the two senators advising them that their clients are the subjects of a preliminary inquiry.

Titanium Mine

Jeanette Williams became a director of Hardwicke — a diversified, entertainment-oriented corporation — in July, 1976. In November that year, voters in New Jersey approved the legalization of gaming in Atlantic City. Mrs. Williams later left the Hardwicke board, assuming her present position as a consultant to the company.

According to law-enforcement sources, the FBI operation included a bogus transaction in which a fictitious company called Abdul Enterprises agreed to make a second loan of $100 million to a Virginia titanium mine if Sen. Williams agreed to accept an interest in it. The sources said that the senator promised the undercover agents that he could use his influence to help win military contracts for the mine.

It was reported Friday that, in connection with the alleged transaction involving the casino, Sen. Williams had assured the undercover agents that he could exert influence in New Jersey to win a gaming license for the Ritz casino if the $100 million needed to refurbish the hotel were forthcoming.

Ritz Associates, the Hardwicke subsidiary that owns the hotel, does not yet have a gaming license, nor has it applied for one. However, the state's Casino Control Commission has approved a variance, by a unanimous vote of its five members, allowing Ritz to renovate the hotel as an eventual site for a casino, rather than take the more costly alternative of building a new structure.

. Court Stays Earlier Order

iwanese Symbols Barred om Games Temporarily

By Barbara Basler

KE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 10 — A justice of the New Supreme Court's Appellate ion signed an order yesterday temporarily prevents Liang guey, a Taiwanese athlete, entering the Olympic Winter es bearing the colors and sym- of the Republic of China, the his country prefers.

st Thursday, Justice Norman ey of state Supreme Court in favor of Mr. Liang, requir- hat the Lake Placid Olympic nizing Committee let him use an's traditional flag and uni- and admit him to the Olympic ge, the official athletes' housing plex in nearby Ray Brook.

dge Harvey signed his order rday. But minutes later Justice klin Mahoney of the Appellate sion in Albany temporarily d it. The stay prevented Mr. g from taking any action on his y won rights until the organiz- committee's appeal had been ded.

stice Mahoney is scheduled to n hearing the appeal, which was Friday, tomorrow.

dge Harvey's decision on Mr. g's suit, which charged discrim- ion by the Lake Placid group, in effect overruled the International Olympic Committee's China policy regulation. The regulation, adopted last October when China re-entered the Olympic group, requires the Olympic delegation from Taiwan to change its preferred name, Republic of China, and its traditional national flag and anthem.

The purpose of the regulation was to avoid conflict with the mainland Chinese, who are participating in the Olympics for the first time since the Communist takeover of 1949.

Yesterday, lawyers for both the organizing committee and the Taiwan delegation offered different interpretations of the Harvey decision. Thomas Richmond, a public relations consultant for the delegation, said his lawyers see the Harvey decision as covering not only Mr. Liang, but also the 26 other Taiwanese. But, he said, the committee yesterday was still interpreting both legal pronouncements as applying only to Mr. Liang, a Nordic skier.

"Whether it is one athlete using the uniform and flag of the Republic of China or 27," an Olympic observer commented, "it would still be a diplomatic disaster for the committee." There are 17 athletes and 10 officials in the Taiwanese delegation.

With the first competition scheduled Tuesday and opening ceremonies Wednesday, lawyers for the organizing committee said they expected a quick decision on their appeal. "We are obviously pleased with the stay because it upholds the status quo," said William Kissel, the group's general counsel.

Without the stay, Mr. Liang could have entered the Olympic village yesterday. Then, if the appeal decision went against him, the committee would have had to evict him. The Taiwanese then would presumably have appealed the decision.

Stephen Stanton, director of protocol for the organizing committee, said last week that, if the Taiwanese athletes had accepted their new credentials identifying them as members of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, they would have been allowed into the housing compound.

As it stands now, he said, "the group has no official status."

Students Vote Blunt May Keep Academic Title

LONDON, Feb. 10 (Reuters) Art historian Anthony Blunt sterday escaped a move to p him of a university honor had been conferred before as revealed he was once a So- spy.

Blunt confessed to security horities 15 years ago that he been a Soviet agent during rld War II. Revelation of the fession was made last No- ber by Prime Minister Mar- et Thatcher.

London University's graduate y yesterday voted 246-147 inst taking away Blunt's title emeritus professor on the unds that an academic honor uld not be imperiled by polit- activity.

In Secret Court Effort

ouse Said to Lose Anti-Subpoena Fight

y Timothy S. Robinson

SHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP) e House has lost a secret effort rt to obtain a ruling that con- nen do not have to respond to l grand jury subpoenas for records, informed sources

e legal battle has been carried ehind closed doors and in court filings in the U.S. Dis- Court, the U.S. Court of als and the Supreme Court. It out of a continuing criminal igation of Rep. Charles Wil- -Calif., the sources said.

House request that a subpoe- blocked, apparently along similar request by Rep. Wil- attorneys, is a marked depar- the House's response to sim- and jury subpoenas here in st, the sources said.

. Wilson was reprimanded by ouse Committee on Standards icial Conduct in 1978 for fail- disclose that he accepted from South Korean busi- an Tongsun Park. The secret al investigation against Rep. is reportedly related to the eries of events.

sources made clear that the t House fight was under way seven House members and a were named in reports a igo of a broad FBI undercov- ration.

most recent action in the ma fight was a refusal by Justice Warren Burger last o postpone the enforcement subpoena, the sources said.

use of the strong federal ules prohibiting discussion of s that a judge has ordered ecret, attorneys handling the fused to comment. It is un- whether the House intends to or press further court ac-

House has previously resisted grand jury subpoenas for telephone toll records of a member. An appellate court agreed that some of those records might be protected from a grand jury's scrutiny. The subpoena at issue in the Wilson investigation, however, seeks personnel hiring documents that have been routinely turned over to federal probers in the past, when the chief judge of a federal court rules the material relevant to a grand jury investigation.

In two recent Washington cases leading to criminal conviction — of Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., and Rep. James Hastings, R-N.Y., — the same type of material was turned over without a fight, after public notice of the existence of the subpoenas was made in the Congressional Record.

No public notice was made of the current subpoena. Instead, attorneys for Rep. Wilson and the House asked that the matter be handled secretly because it concerned grand jury affairs.

U.S. Attorney Charles Ruff, while refusing to discuss the current subpoena fight, said that his office routinely agrees to closed hearings in grand jury-related matters "except in extraordinary circumstances."

U.S. District Chief Judge William Bryant held the first closed hearing on the matter, sources said, and dismissed the House request. Attorneys for the House then asked the U.S. Court of Appeals here to delay enforcement of the subpoena, and this court also refused the House request in a secret order, the sources added.

The House then went to the Supreme Court, where its last attempt for postponement has reportedly failed.

Because of the secrecy surrounding the matter, details of the legal arguments could not be learned. Sources said the arguments reportedly focused on whether the mere hiring of an employee by a congressman is a legislative act protected by the speech and debate clause of the Constitution.

That legal issue was left open in another context in a Supreme Court decision last year involving a sex discrimination suit against a Louisiana congressman.

Russia Charges Canadian Spied For 3d Country

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI) — The government newspaper Izvestia charged yesterday that a Canadian military officer expelled from the Soviet Union earlier this month took part in espionage activities on behalf of another country.

The expulsion of Canadian defense attache Col. Harold Gold was earlier described as a retaliatory move for Canada's ouster of three Soviet Embassy workers for spying on the United States. A fourth Soviet diplomat last week was ordered out of Ottawa in retaliation for the expulsion of Col. Gold.

Izvestia said Col. Gold "was caught in activities in favor of a third country, which are incompatible with diplomatic status." The third country was not identified.

In Ottawa, Rene Simard, spokesman for External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald, said, "We are convinced that Col. Gold did not participate in any kind of espionage while he was in Moscow."

The Soviet newspaper said that Col. Gold attempted to sneak into a factory in the city of Voronezh, but was caught by residents of the area. The paper gave no further details of his alleged espionage activities.

1981 Deficit Could Deepen

Whoops! U.S. Budgeteers Forget Rising Oil Prices

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (WP) — There is a little problem with President Carter's fiscal 1981 budget: It seems that somebody forgot to account for rising oil prices.

The $165.8-billion spending plan that the president sent to Congress two weeks ago is based on last September's crude oil prices of $24 a barrel. But oil prices now are topping $30 a barrel, and analysts say prices are likely to rise further before the end of fiscal 1981.

That could make a big difference — between $1 billion and $4 billion in the defense budget alone, budget experts say.

As a result, the $15.8-billion budget deficit that the president proposed two weeks ago could end up near $20 billion. That is unless oil prices fall.

The low $24-a-barrel estimate did not spring from any optimism among White House planners.

When Senate conservatives demanded that the president support higher defense spending last summer, Mr. Carter needed a set of cost estimates. In making the calculations, planners reached for the handiest energy-price assumptions available. They took the then-current cost — $24 a barrel.

Mr. Carter announced his new defense targets. The senators proclaimed themselves more or less happy. Only then, they say at the budget office, did anyone realize the oil-price estimates would be too low by 1981.

But there is a problem in changing figures once a president has adopted them as his own. To admit a mistake can be politically embarrassing.

There also are other considerations. Some experts were not convinced that the oil price increases would be permanent. Others did not want the government to seem to be sanctioning further increases. And some were reluctant to bloat the deficit. The oil-price estimates stayed intact.

What to do about the oil-price mistake has stirred a dispute within administration policy-making circles.

Fred Wacker, the Pentagon's chief budget officer, told Congress last week that the extra fuel costs could total $3-to-$4 billion a year in fiscal 1980 and 1981. But James McIntyre, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, asserts that the increased cost will be "substantially less than you have heard."

He has pledged that the administration will have it all figured out properly by early spring. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is exploring alternative ways to account for the extra money, say, by cutting back on fuel consumption or trimming other programs.

Brazil Reduces Price For Coffee Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Brazil, the world's largest coffee exporter, has announced a sharp reduction in the minimum export price for a pound of coffee in a move to make it more competitive.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute Friday cut the price from $2.05 to $1.70 a pound and reduced the country's export tax by 31 percent to $101 for a 132-pound bag. The measures take effect tomorrow.

The Case of the Missing Degas, Or the Art Theft That Never Was

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Reports by the Metropolitan Museum of Art that two bronze sculptures by Edgar Degas apparently had been stolen were a mistake, museum officials said late last night after the missing objects were found in a basement storeroom.

"We're deliriously happy but also somewhat chagrined," Richard Dougherty, Metropolitan's vice president for public affairs, said after workmen stumbled across the statuettes in a room adjacent to the one in which they were supposed to have been kept. The sculptures — 16½-inch and 12-inch figures of dancers valued at more than $100,000 each — had been missing for about 24 hours.

The discovery took place at the end of a hectic afternoon in which Mr. Dougherty and Jack Frizzelle, another museum spokesman, told police and reporters the story of an art theft that never occurred, complete with press releases and pictures of the statues.

It was a story fraught with mystery — of alarms that failed, of locked doors unaccountably penetrated, of suspicions and possible security breaches. Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Frizzelle said that the sculptures apparently disappeared last Tuesday at about the time they and 140 others were transferred from a basement storage room.

After the discovery, Mr. Dougherty declined to say what curators had been responsible for the mix-up, but added: "What can I say? It was a bit of a boo-boo. But we can safely say that we are happier than we are embarrassed."

UN Meeting Splits Rich And Poor

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10 (NYT) — A conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ended here yesterday with a serious split between industrialized nations and poorer developing nations.

The so-called Group of 77, composed of most of the world's developing countries, pressed for a vote on a declaration that was unacceptable to the richer, developed countries. The resolution was approved 83-to-22, with China, the Soviet Union and other Communist countries voting with Third World countries against the Western developed countries.

The declaration asks for the formation of a global fund of $300 billion by the year 2000 for the benefit of developing nations. The richer countries that are called on to contribute the money said that they would not.

U.S. Delegation

John McDonald, leader of the U.S. delegation, said in a speech that the fund was unnecessary because it would duplicate the work of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He also said that the machinery proposed for administering the fund was faulty. The Eastern bloc, although voting for the resolution, made clear that it could not support several of its provisions, including some concerning the transfer of technology and the sharing of skills.

However, the failure of the conference to reach a consensus was attributed entirely to the Western nations. Ahmed Ghezal of Tunisia, who led the Group of 77, said he deplored the "rigid, negative" line of the Western industrialized states. "We have tried to listen to the spokesmen of developed countries and explain to them tirelessly our views and looked for possibilities of compromise," he said. "But in the absence of flexibility and of political will on the part of the representatives of the developed countries, our discussion was transformed into a dialogue between deaf people."

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, February 11, 1980

Bani-Sadr's Move

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr does indeed seem to be increasing his authority within the previously fragmented political structure of Iran. Using his position as the popularly elected head of state, he has become leader of the governing Revolutionary Council and has moved to isolate and weaken the militants holding the hostages in the U.S. Embassy and to keep them from appealing over his head to the ailing Ayatollah Khomeini, still the ultimate source of power in revolutionary Iran.

What is not clear, however, is how President Bani-Sadr intends to use his accumulating authority in the matter of the hostages. Does he believe that Iran has made its point about the shah and the shah's U.S. connection, and that it would do better now to negotiate promptly the release of the hostages and to turn to other matters — such as the Soviet menace, ethnic unrest and economic deterioration, not to speak of the revolution's own radical program? Or does he believe that the "education" or humiliation of the United States, whichever it is, is not yet complete? A negotiated solution, involving some sort of international commission in which the revolution's complaints against the shah could be broadcast, is available to Mr. Bani-Sadr for the asking. Will he ask?

The Carter administration has now publicly put aside its former policy of tightening the screws and of asking other nations to tighten the screws in order to punish Iran for holding the hostages. It did so by way of acknowledging the new context created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the accession of President Bani-Sadr. The irony of it is, of course, that even before the hostages were seized the Carter administration had not the slightest perceptible interest in restoring the policies identified with U.S. support of the former shah. It did not take the seizure of the hostages to transform U.S. policy. But it will take the release of the hostages, who have been cruelly incarcerated now for almost 100 days, for the search for any mutually beneficial and respectful relationship to begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Oil Bills for the Poor

In Turkey, buildings are going unheated this winter and industrial production is rapidly declining. Inflation and street violence are rising together, a double index of distress. The country is suffering acutely from lack of oil and the foreign exchange to buy it. As Americans grumble about the rising price of fuel, they might keep in mind that the effects here are very mild compared with those in the poor countries.

* * *

There the cost of oil is jeopardizing the whole crucial process of economic development and, with it, the stability of society. But some of Turkey's close neighbors are countries whose stability is, conversely, threatened by the sudden rush of new wealth that the oil is bringing them. To reconcile these extremes somehow, and to keep the oil flowing without disaster, is a test of skill and statesmanship that now urgently confronts the people who comprise the world's financial system. They haven't much time.

In the first oil crisis six years ago, there was immense anxiety over the process known as recycling. That meant lending oil revenues back to the buyers to enable them to buy more. As it worked out, recycling went surprisingly smoothly. The OPEC countries put their surpluses in U.S. and European banks that then passed them on to borrowers in the developing countries. Shortly, the OPEC surpluses began to decline, as the oil-exporting countries found ways to spend their new wealth faster than anyone had thought possible. After the first jolt, the poor countries' economies were soon growing nearly as fast as ever. As a broad generalization, you could say that the rich nations carried the burden of more expensive oil in the form of lower growth rates, while the poor ones carried it in the form of mounting debt.

But the success of that earlier experiment in recycling seems to have made the world overconfident and inattentive. The present strains are more ominous than those of 1974, and the last recycling operation probably cannot be repeated.

Many of the banks have already loaned to the developing countries as much as they consider safe. The Federal Reserve Board has begun to remind the U.S. banks, tactfully but publicly, about the dangers of overexposure in the Third World. As for the OPEC governments, they are not likely to accelerate spending again as they did after 1974. Most of them consider Iran a warning of the consequences of spending too much too fast.

* * *

This time the developing countries will have to divert money from investment to oil payments; that means less growth. Turkey has already devalued drastically, as have Brazil and South Korea. That can help, but it's hardly enough. If the OPEC governments do not rapidly begin lending directly, there can be no solution that does not impose severe deterioration of living standards on Turkey and other vulnerable countries throughout Asia, Latin America and Africa. Henry C. Wallich of the Federal Reserve Board recently made the interesting suggestion that, instead of lending to the developing world on their own credit, the multinational banks might arrange direct loans by the oil-exporting countries. That would leave the risk with the sellers of oil, not with banks that are already carrying enough of it. OPEC created these risks and, as Mr. Wallich observed, it seems incumbent on OPEC to share them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

DNA: Risks, Guidelines

National Institutes of Health Director Donald Fredrickson's decision to lift most of the guidelines under which U.S. scientists have had to perform recombinant DNA research is a major milestone in a precedent-setting attempt at self-regulation.

Seven years ago, when it first became possible to separate out genes from bacteria, viruses or higher organisms and insert them into other bacteria where their function could be closely studied, scientists immediately recognized the potential dangers. The new techniques, even in their most rudimentary form, obviously opened dramatic new vistas in molecular biology and medicine and were certain to be widely employed. So a group of the most prominent researchers in the field joined in a letter to the National Academy of Sciences expressing their concern that these new recombinant DNA molecules "may prove hazardous to laboratory workers and to the public" and might require formal regulation.

From that first letter, and a three-year long series of conferences and studies that followed, emerged the NIH guidelines, which established minimum safety conditions for different types of recombinant DNA experiments. The conditions ranged from those normally found in any carefully run medical laboratory to the totally closed and sterile conditions that could be found only at the Army's old germ warfare facility at Fort Detrick. Some experiments were banned altogether.

The guidelines have been a source of controversy and have been studied and revised almost from the moment of publication. As scientists gained familiarity with the new techniques, some felt that the dangers had been overdrawn. Others believed exactly the opposite, always postulating new dangers that had not yet been studied. While heated disagreements persist, a new consensus has developed that many types of these experiments are safer than had been thought — hence Dr. Fredrickson's decision to, in effect, remove the regulations from them.

* * *

A few scientists among those who first voiced warnings believe they made a mistake. They have been buried for years under mountains of paperwork, experiments have been delayed until the necessary clearances came through and many experiments have not been done at all because clearances were not received — and all because of what now appear to have been unfounded fears.

We hope that will not be the prevailing view. Despite their flaws, the recombinant DNA guidelines have been the model of a responsible approach to a dangerous technology, and of cooperative action between government and the private sector. Had nuclear engineers, pesticide chemists and numerous others acted with similar caution and sense of public responsibility, everyone would have been much better off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 11, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — It was almost exactly a year ago that war broke out between the Russians and the Japanese. Dr. Botkins, who has just returned from the front, expresses himself freely that Gen. Kouropatkin is suffering from a malady taking the form of a loss of will power. Coming from such an eminent physician, the opinion causes a sensation. Society is divided into parties over it and is taking sides for either of the two generals commanding the Russian forces. St. Petersburg talks of nothing else but the return of Gen. Grippenberg, who is returning from the front to find a royal audience for his grievances against Gen. Kouropatkin. Otherwise, the town remains perfectly calm.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "To the growing dictionary of economic terms, add 'technological unemployment.' The average American wage earner produced in 1927 more than half as much merchandise as he did in 1919. Consumption can hardly keep pace with this enormous proliferation of goods, and more and more artisans are under the necessity of finding new fields of employment. Hitherto, labor in America has welcomed the machine and abetted the introduction of technical improvements which are at the basis of U.S. prosperity. But there are signs now that its patience is ebbing and that there may come a change of attitude to one of hostility and obstruction."



'The Old CIA Would Have Kept the Russians Out of Afghanistan — the Same as It Kept Them Out of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba . . . '

A Pentagon Headache

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — As the Congress begins to scrutinize President Carter's proposed military budget, Rep. Vic Fazio, a Democrat from California and a member of the House Armed Services Committee posed a question that has been on the minds of many on Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon itself: Aren't the military services "gilding the lily" by making weapons and equipment more sophisticated than necessary?

Secretary of Defense Harold R. Brown, a scientist with a doctorate in physics and reputed to possess one of the finest technical minds in the nation, set off a ripple of surprise by agreeing with the implications of the question. "We've paid too much for the last 10 percent of performance," he said, "not only in investment but also in maintenance and operating costs." He went on to say that "there is a tendency in the military services and in my own office for people to be entranced with technology."

The administration has asked for authority to spend $40 billion on guns, tanks, ships, airplanes and an array of electronics equipment. Consequently, many more pointed questions about whether or not military hardware is becoming too complicated and unreliable are certain to be raised in Congress. For what Mr. Brown calls the "last 10 percent of performance" is not only expensive, it is also at the end of the technological spectrum where many things are not reliable. The spectacular failures that attract public attention have come mostly in new weapons or equipment in which the designers have pushed the state of the art as far as they can. (It's small consolation that the United States military doesn't have a monopoly on breakdowns; analysts say the Soviet Union's military is troubled by equipment failures and a shortage of trained technicians.)

In Early Days

The failures come most often — but not always — in the developmental stage or in the early days of production and operation. The Air Force, for instance, is about to conclude a "flyoff," or competition, between Boeing and General Dynamics for the lucrative right to manufacture Cruise missiles that can be launched from a B-52 bomber. Several from each company have crashed, raising complaints that the missile is unreliable. A Pentagon official sighs: "That is why we test them."

Earlier, the Pratt and Whitney F-100 engine that powers the F-15 Eagle fighter plane was subjected to what a company spokesman says was "the most severe qualification test ever required." After a year in operation, however, many of the engines developed a tendency to stall and parts began wearing out much faster than expected. Most of the problems have been overcome, but at no small cost. The Army, after years of development, is preparing for full-scale production of a new main battle tank, known as the XM-1. It's propelled by a turbine-powered engine similar to that in jet aircraft. Under ideal conditions, the tank is twice as powerful, speedy and mobile as more conventionally driven models. In combat, however, conditions are rarely ideal, and the engines are sensitive to dust, so the designers built in a special filter over the engine's air intake. But several of the initial designs were shaken loose by the jolts that are normal for a moving tank. Finally, the engineers built a filter that stays put. Even so, Pentagon officials are concerned that other problems may show up.

New Cruiser

The Navy is building the first of a new class of cruiser with a sophisticated anti-aircraft system called Aegis. It can spot several different kinds of enemy planes and missiles coming in from different directions at once and electronically choose the best combination of weapons to fire at the intruders.

Some experts doubt that Aegis will work that well, but naval officers contend vigorously that it will be the most effective anti-aircraft weapon ever mounted on a ship because it has been thoroughly tested. Secretary Brown, who was initially reluctant to spend $900-million each on the Aegis cruisers, has shifted his position. He said in hearings that Aegis was needed to counter the new long-range Soviet bomber, one of whose missions is to attack ships.

Not all of the failures are in sophisticated machines. Some are literally of the nuts-and-bolts variety. The Pentagon announced last week that training planes made by Beech Aircraft Corporation have been temporarily grounded because wing attachment bolts may be cracking. The planes will be put back in service once the bolts have been inspected and replaced if necessary.

Pentagon officials contend that the services' equipment breakdowns are less trying than those in the civilian economy. They point, for example, at the automobile industry, which frequently recalls cars to replace parts. "We don't have nearly those problems," said one senior officer, "because we set higher standards and test more. We also pay more for it." The administration has asked for $16 billion next year for military research and development.

Innovation

Despite the breakdowns, senior technical officials in the Pentagon and in industry insist that the military must emphasize innovation. "Higher technology not only improves performance," says one, "but can make things simpler to operate and cheaper to maintain." He pointed to the differences between jet engines and the old reciprocating engine. The jet, he said, is relatively cheaper to make, gives far more performance and range, and is reliable if the pilot stays within operational specifications.

The F-15 and the F-16 jet fighters, which are powered by the F-100 engine, are stoutly defended by the Air Force general responsible for overseeing their development. "I have spent most of a lifetime flying jet aircraft, and I fly these two aircraft on occasion," Gen. Alton D. Slay testified on Capitol Hill. "There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that our young fighter pilots of today and tomorrow will be well served by the F-100 engine if they ever have to take the F-15 and F-16 into combat."

One young Air Force pilot who flies the twin-engine F-15 says: "Yes, I guess that's right. But I sure am glad that my airplane has two engines. I worry about those guys in the F-16." The F-16 has only one engine.

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Letters

Big Dishes

With reference to the article on the astronomical observatories on Mauna Kea, Hawaii (IHT, Jan 26-27):

The statement calling the proposed U.S. telescope, "the world's most advanced radio telescope" should be taken with some reservation.

The Institut de Radio Astronomie Millimetrique (IRAM) in Grenoble, France is currently constructing a similar telescope, i.e., to operate at millimeter wavelengths, to be erected on the Pico de Veleta in southern Spain. It will have a diameter of 98 feet and should be operational by late 1983.

R.W. HAAS,
IRAM.

Grenoble.

Politics' Appeal

It seems to me that the leadership we are searching for so desperately lately in the traditional personnages is like sex appeal, if it is not there at the right moment then it is really of no use any other time.

LARRY NASH.

Paris.

A 'Little Apocalypse' On the Polish Scene

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The day has come that Poland is to be incorporated into the Soviet Union and the Polish Communist Party has gathered in Warsaw to add a dimension of gravity to the event.

The nation's television screens are repeatedly filled with the same scenes: Polish leaders embracing the head of the Soviet Communist Party, who has deigned to travel to Warsaw for the official proclamation.

Yet, some oppose the idea of incorporation, and to demonstrate this opposition, a group of intellectuals has managed to convince a famous writer to immolate himself by fire in front of the leaders of the two states. To make sure that the immolation will go off as planned, the writer has been given a can of gasoline — which can no longer be found on the Polish market — and a box of Western matches, bought in Warsaw with dollars in a special store, and which are guaranteed to work.

What you have read so far is the plot of Tadeusz Konwicki's work of political fiction, "The Little Apocalypse," which is set in a perfectly identifiable Warsaw. The events take place in a 24-hour span, but the day, the month and the year are not specified. The dates of the newspapers are unclear, sometimes it is snowing and at other times, the sun is shining. The only reliable calendar — imported from the West — has been locked in a safe at party headquarters.

Konwicki's fascinating tale is a grotesque, ironic and pessimistic accusation of the regime, of the opposition, as well as of the intellectuals, and of himself. The book, produced as a samizdat and now circulated in Poland, criticizes a totalitarian state and a society which allowed itself to be "totalitarized." It is also an attempt to save what remains of Poland's good sense by mocking the conventions which have hamstrung and linked the regime with the opposition in the face of an anesthetized and indifferent nation.

"The Little Apocalypse" is a literary happening and one of the two major events in Poland today. Konwicki's fictional party gathered in the capital only a short time before the meeting of the real Polish Communist Party.

There are three important differences between Konwicki's fiction and reality: The opening date of the real Communist Party congress is known, it is today; the incorporation of Poland into the Soviet Union will not be on the agenda, and the state-run television will not broadcast any embraces between Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Brezhnev, who is physically and diplomatically ill, has preferred to stay home.

A Communist Party congress is not an event in itself. It is a well-regulated ceremony rather than a source of reflection and inspiration. However, it does offer an opportunity to draw up a balance sheet on the nation's progress under the party's management, and to evoke ancient and new promises for the future.

But there will be no triumphant speeches in Warsaw today. The economic situation is close to disastrous. Poland's foreign debt is about $20 billion and the only immediate future can be one of austerity.

Yet, if the Communist Party has lost all its credit, Mr. Gierek still enjoys a very real popularity. He has made a number of declarations recently that can be considered as astonishingly sincere for a Communist leader. "Without help, without a real effort, and above all, without the unity of the entire nation," he said, "we will not be able to overcome the crisis."

Despite this frankness — or because of it — Mr. Gierek seems to be the target of an organized campaign of sabotage. The services which, in principle, are under his control have just launched an attack against the three symbols of this indispensable unity.

The first symbol is the church. On the evening of Feb. 1, a dozen government thugs attacked the parish of Zbroza Duza. They profaned the church, beat and arrested the priest, Czeslaw Sadlowski. This was not a haphazard decision. During two periods of riots, in 1970 and 1973, peasants around this little village, located southwest of Warsaw, fought against the police that had tried to stop them from building a church. The peasants won out and their little church was consecrated in 1974 by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Mr. Gierek's services also chose to bear down on a second symbol, the workers. They struck in Gdansk, the city of shipyards, where the workers' revolt started in 1970 which struck down the former leadership of the party and put Mr. Gierek in charge. It was there that 400 workers were killed.

Within the last few days, several dozen members of the workers' committees, members of free unions or sympathizers with the opposition were threatened with losing their jobs. News of a protest strike was hushed up. It would be interesting to know who among Mr. Gierek's friends decided to choose Gdansk to open a front against the workers.

The third symbol of unity, the intellectuals, also came under attack. Shortly before the opening of Mr. Gierek's congress, the police raided — for the second time in two weeks — the apartment of dissident Jacek Kuron and made a number of arrests among those who were present at a meeting of the Workers Self-Defense Committee. The committee was created after the riots of June, 1976, and it is this group that published "The Little Apocalypse."

According to a recent survey, only 6.4 percent of the adult Polish population — that is 1.5 million — is atheist. Since the Communist Party, which is holding its congress today, claims more than 3 million members, it is safe to draw the conclusion that even if all the nation's atheists belonged to the party, it would still be made up of a majority of Catholics.

And this is not one more of Konwicki's fictional inventions, but a statistic drawn from a report of the very official Sociology Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The situation has gone beyond that of a "little apocalypse."

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Kennan on Yugoslavia

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the feverish debates now going on about the foreign policy of the United States, fortunately there are a few calm voices from the past and a new willingness on the part of U.S. newspapers, radio and television to listen to them.

This has been going on for a while, but it is only in comparatively recent years that so many U.S. daily papers have opened up their editorial pages to so many historians, philosophers and former government officials, and urged them to state their views on contemporary issues while large audiences were listening.

Many examples of this new cooperation could be mentioned, but George Frost Kennan will illustrate the point.

Envoy to Moscow

George Kennan was born in Milwaukee and will be 76 on Saturday. He has been studying the Soviet problem ever since he went to the Baltic states as a young U.S. Foreign Service officer 52 years ago.

He helped William Bullitt inaugurate the first U.S. Embassy to the Soviet Union in 1933; served several times in Moscow, becoming ambassador there in 1952 and ambassador to Yugoslavia, 1961-63.

Therefore, it seemed reasonable to correspond with him about the most recent anxiety in Washington, namely, that after the death of Marshal Tito, the Russians would try to bring that country into the Soviet orbit. Kennan made the following points:

- There has never been the slightest indication of a Soviet desire to resort to military means to bring Yugoslavia back into its "bloc." Had Moscow wished to do anything like this, the best time would have been long ago.
- The main thing is that the Soviet Union has no significant bloc of followers in Yugoslavia who could form the basis for a pro-Soviet regime, subordinating itself to Moscow. On the contrary, lacking this base, it would only invite great trouble by trying to occupy Yugoslavia.
- This would be, Kennan added, even in the best of circumstances, a major military operation. The Yugoslavs have the third strongest army in Europe, and they are excellent fighters. They would be prepared, in case of war, to fight a rearguard action on the plains, but then retire into the mountainous massif that runs lengthwise through the center of Yugoslavia. They held up 14 German divisions there during World War II. They are today many times better prepared to fight in those mountains than they were then. An attempt to dig them out of that terrain would presumably require a minimum of 30 to 50 divisions. There is no evidence that preparations have been made in the Soviet Union for anything remotely resembling such an operation.
- To get at the Yugoslavs, Kennan adds, the Russians would have to move their forces across 300 to 400 miles of Romanian territory, and possibly parts of Hungary as well. They do not, as far as Kennan knows, have any significant forces in Romania at this time. An attack across Romanian territory would require the consent of the Romanian government; and he can think of nothing that would arouse a more violent resistance on their part.
- If anything of this nature were to be undertaken, the Bulgarians would insist on being in on the act and using it as an opportunity to acquire Yugoslav Macedonia, which they have always coveted. This would undoubtedly bring in the Greeks and the Albanians, and would, in every likelihood, unleash a new Balkan war, if not a European one.
- All in all, Kennan suggests, what would be involved here would be an upheaval of such dimensions as to put the greatest conceivable strain on the entire European status quo, including that of Central and Eastern Europe. Not only would Moscow, whose hold on the Warsaw Pact countries is already tenuous, not wish to place that hold in further jeopardy; it would have to reckon with the strong possibility that the operation in Yugoslavia (which would vitally affect Italian interests as well) could not be isolated and that it would probably lead to a general European war with eventual U.S. participation.

It is easy, of course, to argue with Kennan's thesis on Yugoslavia, as it is to question his anxiety that the Carter administration has been overreacting to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but it is interesting that Kennan was the author of the warning that the Soviet expansion in the world must be "contained," and that he is now warning us of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia not to assume the worst.

So there is a debate going on in the United States now, not between President Carter and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-mass. — or the other presidential candidates, for the matter, who seem to have very little to say. But there are serious people in the universities, and former servants of the government who are debating the issues in the columns of the daily papers, which have decided that these questions are too serious to be left only to their own news and editorial columns.

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...y Be Ready in 10 Years

...S., Russia Moving Ahead ...n Developing Laser Arms

By Richard Burt

...ASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (NYT) ...he United States and the Soviet ...on, working under conditions of ... secrecy, have made large ...les in recent years toward devel...g a new generation of laser ...pons that many experts believe ...d transform the technology of ...are on the ground and in outer ...e in the next decade.

...he prospect of using high-ener...aser beams to destroy military ...ets has been discussed in techni...ircles since the mid-1960s when ...ialists began to examine various ...lications for the concentrated ...ns of light. Until recently it was ...ly assumed that the era of laser ...pons would not come until the ...1990s or later.

...ut, according to senior Penta... officials and scientists in pri... industry, either or both of the ...erpowers are likely to demon...te the feasibility of several types ...laser weapons in the next 10 ...s. Government documents ob...ed by The New York Times dis...ed that the United States has ...oted about $2 billion to research ...aser weapons, and officials said ... the Carter administration ...ld spend more than $200 mil... this year.

...ccording to a report supplied to ...ngress last year, government sci...sts expect, over the coming dec... to build prototypes of laser ...pons that could be used for se...ed applications such as the de...e of ships, aircraft, certain ...nd targets or satellites.

5-Megawatt Laser

...he report, entitled "Directed ...rgy Programs," discloses that ...U.S. Air Force is experimenting ...several lasers for possible use ...efending bombers and knocking ...n enemy satellites. It says that ... service has demonstrated the ...ility of lasers against missiles at ...rt ranges and that this year Air ...ce technicians will begin testing ...5-megawatt laser fitted into a ...e-body jet to see whether it ...ld be used to defend a new gen...tion of bombers against attack.

...A laser is a device that generates ...nearly perfect beam of concen...ed light in which the subatomic ...rticles that constitute the beam, ...own as photons, travel on a par...l axis. Scientists believe that a ...m produced by a 5-megawatt ...r would be able to melt objects ... space at distances exceeding ...00 miles.

...In theory, the laser appears as ...mething of an ultimate weapon ...cause laser beams travel at the ...ed of light (more than 186,000 ...es a second) and could be used ...eatedly against different targets. ...A laser weapon would function best ...the vacuum of space because ...ms can be blocked or attenuated ...clouds within the atmosphere.

...Both the U.S. Army and Navy ...ve laser weapons under develop...nt, and the report states that na...l technicians are developing a 2.5-...gawatt system that could be used ...protect ships from missile strikes.

Soviet Program

...he Soviet Union is reported to ...e an active program for develop...laser weapons. At a recent hear... before the Senate Armed Ser... Committee, Jack Vorona, dep... director for scientific and tech... intelligence, said that the ...et Union appeared to be rough...omparable to the United States ...e capability to develop high-en... laser systems.

...the annual military statement ...mitted to Congress recently, ...tary of Defense Harold Brown ... that, although the Russians ...be investigating the application ...igh-energy lasers to ballistic ...le defenses, "severe technical ...acles remain in the way of con...ng this technology into a weap... system that would have any ...ical capability against ballistic ...les. We still have no evidence, ...over, that the Soviets have de... a way, even conceptually, to ...mate these obstacles."

...Although lasers are being devel... for numerous military roles, ...Pentagon's Defense Science ...d, a group of private consult... that regularly advises the de... secretary on technical matters, ...d to have concluded recently ...laser weapons are best suited ...se in outer space, to destroy ...y satellites or even nuclear-...d missiles headed toward the ...d States.

...e Air Force is known to be ...ing the use of lasers as anti-...ite weapons. The administra... 1979 report on directed ener...rograms said that the Penta... Advanced Research Projects ...cy was developing a 2-mega... laser and "precision tracking ...ointing hardware" that could ...e the United States, in the ..., to orbit space-based laser ...ms.

...deployed in sufficient num...less than 10]," the report says, ...e laser satellites could defend ...ican strategic communications ...arning satellites against anti...ite attacks" by the Soviet Un... It also says that two laser-... systems in space could be ...o destroy all Soviet low-orbit ...tes in less than 24 hours.

...In recent interviews, several ex...n and out of government said ...he most intriguing and contro...l proposal calls for using laser ...ns in space to protect the

...ania-Pakistan Pact

...ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 10 ...ers) — Romania and Pakistan ...igned a protocol on coopera... in the scientific, economic, ...cal and agricultural fields, au...ces announced today. The ...ment was signed after six days ...s in Islamabad.



Associated Press

TOP DOG — Shargleam Blackcap (Brett to his friends) shows off the form that made him the champion at Crufts Show at London's Earls Court during the weekend. Owner of the black flat-coated retriever is Pat Chapman, center.

Clear Alternatives Absent From Referendum

Swedish Poll: No End to Nuclear Debate

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Swe...den's nonbinding referendum on the future of atomic energy, which was to have been an example of how to deal democratically with the issue, has turned into an exercise as likely to perpetuate the debate as to provide a conclusive answer.

Rather than directly confronting a subject that most Swedes agree has become a national obsession, the referendum questions, formulated last month by the five major political parties, provide three choices — but no clear alternatives on whether the country should continue to develop or should abandon its nuclear power plants. Moreover, no ground rules have been set for interpreting the results of the March 23 vote.

The campaign has become heavily political and, according to competing groups, shamefully manipulative. They agree only that the referendum experience will probably wound the Swedish political process.

"It has all been very negative for democracy," says Lennart Deleus, chairman of a group backing a referendum question seeking to phase out the six currently operative Swedish atomic reactors. "The tactics have not been very lovely."

Per Unckel, campaign manager for one of the two other choices, which almost identically propose to halt the development of atomic energy yet increase the country's reactors from 6 to 12, agreed in substance with Mr. Deleus.

"You won't get me to contradict the idea that this is an alienating experience in our political life," Mr. Unckel said. "People see the referendum as a bit ridiculous, and they're unhappy about its vagueness."

Behind the referendum lies the development here in the 1970s of a strong anti-nuclear movement, now a dominant force in national political life. Judging from the pacifist and anti-capitalist vocabulary of many of its proponents, the campaign has been a catchall for large groups interested in expressing dissatisfaction with Swedish society.

In 1976, a coalition of nonsocialist parties ended the Social Democrats' four decades in power partly on the strength of the anti-nuclear stance of Thorbjorn Falldin of the Center Party. Mr. Falldin became premier but resigned when he could not agree with the two other components of the coalition, the Moderates and the Liberals, on how to deal with the nuclear issue.

Nuclear power would have been the central theme of the national election last fall, in which the coalition was returned to power, but the major parties eagerly agreed to hold the referendum after the elections. The decision was convenient for all of them, particularly the Social Democrats, who had been supporters of nuclear power but saw the possibility of a substantial loss of votes if they had to defend it.

The result was the referendum and a long period of maneuvering among the parties to determine how the propositions would be phrased to maintain their political profiles. In a country that has Europe's largest uranium deposits, none of the three emergent proposals give a voter a chance to affirm support for unlimited development of Sweden's nuclear potential.

Proposals 1 and 2, using idential phrasing, say that "there must be no further expansion of nuclear power" after the completion of the 12 planned reactors. The most conservative party, the Moderates, is behind the first proposal; with the backing of private industry, it is running its campaign with the slogan "Energy for Sweden" — which carries the suggestion that nuclear energy is not really such a monster and stresses a slightly equivocal line in the proposition that it is to be phased out at "a rate that is possible with regard to the need for electricity for the maintenance of employment and welfare."

The second proposal, which mirrors the first in its willingness to put six more reactors into operation, nonetheless uses the phrase, "Phase out nuclear energy, but reasonably." It also calls for state ownership of future power plants. It is supported by the Social Democrat and Liberal parties.

Proposal 3, which would eliminate the operating reactors over 10 years, has the support of Mr. Falldin, environmentalist groups and the Communist Party. The Communists' position in support of the "atomic energy — no thanks" proposal contradicts the attitudes of both the Soviet bloc and West European Communist parties, and is generally regarded as an attempt to curry favor with Swedish youth.

The first opinion polls suggest that proposals 1 and 2 combined will probably get more than 50 percent, although a substantial number of voters say they are undecided.

No one in the government is willing to say what would happen if the "no" group outpoll the other proposals individually but receive less than a majority of the vote. Presumably that would still be regarded as a mandate to continue with limited development of nuclear power.

Since the referendum is not binding, all groups acknowledge that a period of bargaining, complicated by the different positions of the three coalition partners, would begin in parliament, with a strong chance that the referendum would then lose any significance it retained.

Mr. Deleus, leader of the opponents of nuclear power, said that a loss in the referendum will mean that "we carry on with our fight — that is, acting with all democratic and legal alternatives to achieve the end of atomic energy."

China, Spain Aides Meet

MADRID, Feb. 10 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Chang Wen Jim conferred for an hour yesterday with Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja. The men discussed means for increasing economic relations between Peking and Madrid.

Obituaries

Lord Thomas, Former BOAC Chairman

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Lord Thomas of Remenham, 82, a World War I fighter pilot who later turned Britain's national airline into a profitable enterprise, died yesterday, his family said.

Lord Thomas, formerly Sir Miles Thomas, became chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corp., later renamed British Airways, in 1949 when the state-owned airline was losing millions annually. Within five years BOAC was showing an annual profit of £1 million (about $2.3 million).

In 1947 he became a director of the government's colonial development corporation, and he focused much of his attention on industrial expansion in what was then Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Thomas left BOAC in 1956 to head Monsanto Chemicals Ltd. He retired from Monsanto in 1965 and was created a life peer in 1971.

His long career in aviation and business began when he was a World War I fighter pilot in Britain's Royal Flying Corps. He received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

"Being a newspaper woman, she knew that anyone's real story, if you really dig to get it, is far better than anything manufactured."

Isadora Bennett Reed

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — Isadora Bennett Reed, 79, a dance impresario and publicist, died Friday night.

Mrs. Reed had been associated in varying capacities with Martha Graham, the Ballet Theatre, the Joffrey Ballet, the Royal Danish Ballet, Jose Limon, Dancers of Bali, the City Center Ballet and Town Hall in a career that spanned 40 years.

She is believed to have been the first female reporter for the Chicago Daily News, which has folded, and it was there that she met her husband, Daniel Reed, an actor, director and playwright. They married in 1918. He died in 1978. During the 1930s, she began to devote herself to theatrical publicity and eventually opened a firm, from which she retired in 1972.

"Isadora came up with a rather startling innovation called telling the truth," said the late Donald Duncan, editor of Dance Magazine.

Ivan Gosnjak

BELGRADE, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Gen. Ivan Gosnjak, 70, one of the most prominent military figures in postwar Yugoslavia, died yesterday, officials said.

Gen. Gosnjak was defense minister for 14 years until he retired in 1967. He was also deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces under President Tito from 1963 to 1967 when the post was abolished. Marshal Tito is the armed forces commander-in-chief for life.

Gen. Gosnjak, one of the few full generals in the armed forces, was a member of the Presidium of the Communist Party. A veteran party member, he was educated in Moscow and fought with the International Brigade in the Spanish civil war.

He commanded an army corps of Marshal Tito's partisans fighting the German and Italian occupation of Yugoslavia during World War II.

Howard Bird

MIJAS, Spain, Feb. 10 (IHT) — Howard Bird, 91, a co-founder and honorary president of the American Club of the Costa del Sol, died in Mijas last week after a long illness.

A Connecticut-born engineer, Mr. Bird graduated from Yale in 1910, served in France in World War I and lived abroad from 1920, principally in Britain. He moved to the Costa del Sol in 1951 after his retirement.

At 74, he started a company and was active in business until last year. As the unofficial head of the U.S. colony on the coast, he was active in gaining voting rights for Americans abroad.

Earl H. Leaf

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Earl H. Leaf, 75, a war correspondent and Hollywood columnist, died on Tuesday of emphysema, it was disclosed Friday.

Mr. Leaf went to the Far East to become a journalist in the 1930s. He free-lanced for Time magazine and the Saturday Evening Post and also worked in China for the United Press, the predecessor to United Press International.

During his stay in China, Mr. Leaf was an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek, the founder of the nationalist government, and he covered the Chinese-Japanese War as a photojournalist. During World War II, he worked for the forerunner to the CIA, the Office of Strategic Services, then free-lanced as a journalist in Paris.

In the 1950s, he came to Hollywood and began a new phase of his career. He took photographs of such stars as Marilyn Monroe, Jayne Mansfield and Kim Novak and wrote a column on Hollywood activities for Teen Magazine. The column, which he wrote for 20 years, was called "My Fair and Frantic Hollywood."

Antoine Pompe

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Antoine Pompe, 107, an architect and Belgium's oldest inhabitant, died Friday night, his family said today.

He was a leading figure of Belgian modern architecture and built the first concrete building in Brussels. He also designed furniture and jewels and wrote several books. He retired in 1939.

Leslie Welch

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Leslie Welch, 72, known to Britons as "Mr. Memory," died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Welch appeared on 4,000 radio shows, 500 television programs and in 12 films during the 1950s when he was at the height of his fame. He had amazing powers of recall on the most trivial sports items. He once said that he had been asked more than 1 million sports questions and claimed to have answered them all correctly.

Just Before Start of Communist Party Congress

13 Polish Dissidents Detained by Police

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW, Feb. 10 — Thirteen dissidents were detained in a major crackdown before the start of Poland's first Communist Party congress in four years, and 10 of them remained in custody today.

The Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR), one of Poland's most important dissident groups, said 13 members were taken into detention and six apartments were searched in the biggest action against the committee since 1977, when 60 persons were detained.

Organization spokesmen said that 11 members of the group were detained Friday evening either on their way to a regular monthly meeting at the apartment of 91-year-old economist Prof. Edward Lipinski, where 34 persons met, or else at their homes before setting out. Two were seized yesterday.

Three of the 13 had been released by midday today.

No Provocation

At a press conference called today to discuss the detentions, committee spokesmen issued a statement pledging deep solidarity with Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and protesting his internal exile.

Committee members said they knew of no provocation for the detentions — which usually involve 48 hours in custody without charges — and said they had planned no special action to coincide with this week's Communist Party congress.

More than 1,800 top party functionaries and officials were to gather tomorrow to hear party leader Edward Gierek open the congress.

The five-day meeting was to be held amid growing economic problems in Poland, where currency problems and food and other shortages have long been among the most severe in Eastern Europe. Polish officials have confirmed that the country's hard currency debts to the West are at least $17 billion.

No major policy or leadership changes were expected to come of the congress.

The committee members said they did not know of any other dissident group's having been bothered. One group, which calls itself a peasant self-defense organization, disclosed plans for a milk strike to coincide with the start of the congress.

The group said it wanted to protest an attack by police and plainclothesmen on the Rev. Czeslaw Sadlowski in his parish house in the village of Zbroza Duza on Jan. 31.

Dissidents claim the priest was beaten up, his church searched, and the parish mimeograph machine confiscated. They said they were demanding an official apology to the priest and the return of the machine. An alarm system was being set up so that villagers could be called when needed, they said.

Extra Police

As on many offical occasions, extra police were brought into Warsaw in preparation for the congress. They manned street corners throughout the city today.

KOR members said some of the police who made the detentions appeared unfamiliar with Warsaw dissidents.

One group spokesman said that the police had been polite while detaining the dissidents, except in the case yesterday of Henryk Wujec, who was said to have questioned the identity of two men who stopped him outside the apartment of another dissident. He was chased into an apartment and captured, dissident sources said.

Soviet Choreographer Said To Ask Asylum in Austria

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 — A Soviet ballet choreographer has asked for asylum in Austria, ballet sources said last night. Meanwhile, a Soviet ballet teacher flew back to Moscow from Tokyo after the defection of his sister, also a teacher.

Henryk Mayorov, 43, is a prominent choreographer and former star dancer with the Leningrad and Kiev ballet companies. His ballet "Chippolino" was one of the Bolshoi's most recent new productions. Few details of his defection were available, the sources said.

The choreographer's departure followed the defections last Wednesday of Soulamief Messerer, 71, a well-known dancer and ballet teacher since the 1930s, and her son, Mikhail, 31. The Messerers asked for asylum in Tokyo, where Mrs. Messerer was teaching and Mikhail was performing as a minor soloist with a visiting Bolshoi troupe. They then flew to New York, arriving last Wednesday.

Officials in Tokyo said today that Mrs. Messerer's brother, Asaf Messerer, cut short his stay and flew to Moscow today aboard an Aeroflot jet.

The officials said that Mr. Messerer had been at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo after his sister and her son defected. Japanese officials speculated that Soviet authorities may have ordered his return because they feared that he also might defect.

Mr. Messerer was traveling with the 95-member Bolshoi troupe, which is on a 12-city tour of Japan. The group is scheduled to return to the Soviet Union on Feb. 21.

Mr. Messerer is a former star dancer and one of the Soviet Union's leading ballet teachers. He holds the title of People's Artist of the Russian Federation and was honored on his 70th birthday with a gala evening at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow.

In another development, the Bolshoi canceled on Friday a seven-city Norwegian tour that was to have begun tonight in Oslo. A spokesman said, "We fear the group may be physically and psychologically harmed." He said that the troupe would not go to Norway for fear of unfriendly actions by Norwegians protesting the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Soviet Science Academy Urged to Assist Sakharov

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Yelena Bonner, wife of the exiled physicist Andrei Sakharov, yesterday called on the Soviet Academy of Sciences to come to her husband's defense, saying that the organization's fear to speak up on behalf of one of its own members could help bring back the "nightmare" of Stalinism.

Mrs. Bonner made the appeal at a news conference at her Moscow apartment before taking the train to rejoin the Nobel Peace Prize laureate in his exile in Gorki, 250 miles east of the capital and closed to foreigners. She had come to Moscow from Gorki a week ago to be with her 80-year-old mother, Ruth Bonner, and to see her doctors about her eyes, which have only partial vision despite two operations in Italy.

Mrs. Bonner also appealed to all the Western scientists and other visitors to Moscow who have met with Mr. Sakharov over the years to "bear witness in his defense" against the charges of treasonous views brought against him in the Soviet press.

Mrs. Bonner said that she hoped people in the West would not interpret the Soviet academy's silence in the Sakharov affair and the fact that Mr. Sakharov has not been expelled as a member, as a sign of the academy's political independence.

"It is a tactic on the part of our authorities," she said, "so our scientists can keep going abroad to meet with their Western colleagues, seemingly with clean hands."

"The authorities have not yet ordered denunciations to commence — that is all," she added. It remains to be seen, she said, what will happen if the academy is asked to vote to expel Mr. Sakharov, a decision that can be taken only by a two-thirds majority, in a secret ballot, of the academy's 231 full members and 465 corresponding members.

No such vote has taken place yet, she said, but the next general meeting is scheduled for March 4 and Mrs. Bonner noted that "for the first time my husband has not received an invitation."

Mrs. Bonner called on Soviet scientists "to defend Sakharov. . .to defend yourselves, your right to be human beings, however high the scientific spheres you occupy."

Letters Condemn Sakharov

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Yuri Zhukov, a commentator for the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, appeared on Soviet television yesterday and said that he has received more than 200 letters condemning Mr. Sakharov and saying punitive action against him was long overdue.

Belfast Dealer In Art Objects Abducted, Slain

BELFAST, Feb. 10 (AP) — The body of a wealthy art dealer was discovered yesterday in a ditch outside Belfast, a day after he had been dragged from his home by armed men who demanded $2.3 million in ransom, police said.

The body of 55-year-old Leonard Kaitcer was seen in the ditch by a passing motorist, who notified authorities. Police sealed off the area and called in British troops to search for booby-traps before approaching the body, which was riddled by bullets.

Authorities said that Mr. Kaitcer had been taken from his Belfast home early Friday by three gunmen who bound and gagged his sons, Martin, 22, and Roy, 20. The kidnappers shouted their demands for ransom as they fled.

Police said they had no definite leads but were working on the theory that Mr. Kaitcer had been killed by the Irish Republican Army. Mr. Kaitcer was an orthodox Jew, but it was not immediately clear whether religion was an element in his killing. He owned several Belfast shops that specialized in fine art, gold coins, jewelry and porcelain.



AP

Leonard Kaitcer

British in Ulster Said to Be Using Illegal Wiretaps

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP) — British Army officers in Northern Ireland, frustrated by official restrictions on wiretapping, are bugging telephones on their own and illegally to fight guerrillas, the Sunday Times of London reported today.

The newspaper quoted the spokesman of a private security firm as saying that it began two years ago to sell bugging equipment to army officers in Belfast, who made it clear they were after suspected members of the Irish Republican Army, and told them how to operate it.

The spokesman said the officers had come in civilian clothes, and that the firm — which the newspaper did not identify — had checked to make sure they were army and not IRA men before selling the equipment.

Northern Ireland army headquarters declined to comment on the report. Military men have complained privately for some time that the campaign against the Provisional wing of the IRA and other guerrilla groups is being hampered by restrictions on security forces in the province, which has been ravaged by sectarian feuding between Protestant and Roman Catholic extremists since 1969.

British newspapers recently have reported that privately obtained wiretapping equipment has been used in the United Kingdom against thousands of private citizens, labor unions and even friendly embassies, including the U.S. Embassy in London.

Taiwanese Suspend Ties With Colombia

TAIPEI, Feb. 10 (UPI) — The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that Taiwan was closing its embassy in Bogota and suspending diplomatic relations with Colombia, which established relations with China on Friday in what the ministry called an unfriendly act.

Taiwan was expected to continue trade and cultural exchanges with Colombia, a long-time ally, but observers said the Colombian move toward China might induce other Latin American nations to follow suit. Taiwan now maintains official relations with 21 nations, 11 of them in Latin America.

Filipino Gunmen Kidnap 11 Girls

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 10 (AP) — The recent kidnappings of six teen-age girls in eight days have brought to 11 the number of young women held by abductors in the southern Philippines. Police say no ransoms have been asked for the six.

Police speculate that the kidnappers, believed to be Moslem rebels, forced the girls into marriage. The other victims are Virginia Arcillas, 16, who was seized aboard a bus near Zamboanga in October by five armed men, and four teenagers abducted from a hijacked motor launch on Dec. 28. A $400 ransom was demanded and paid for Miss Arcillas, but she has not turned up.

Christian Cultists Killed

MANILA, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Authorities report the killing of 24 Christian cultists wearing large religious medals for protection from bullets. The clashes have occurred since Jan. 31 on Negros Island, 400 miles south of Manila.

4 Dead in Thai Bombing

BANGKOK, Feb. 10 (AP) — Four persons were killed and 40 wounded when a time bomb exploded Friday at the Hat Yai railway station in southern Thailand, a provincial officer said yesterday. Police blamed the attack on bandits.



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The FBI's Landlord: A Newsman

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON (WP) — On Sept. 19, 1978, I became a landlord for the FBI. I didn't know it at the time.

FBI agents, using the apparently nonexistent Olympic Construction Corp. as a cover, rented my house at 4407 W. St. NW for their "sting" operation codenamed Abscam, for "Arab scam," in which agents posed as Arab sheikhs or their agents willing to pay bribes to secure the help of public officials.

The FBI is a good tenant. It pays the rent on time. It also likes to make improvements.

Indeed, the man who signed my lease claiming to be named L. Robert Johnson and to be secretary-treasurer of Arlington-based Olympic Construction, wasn't interested in the house unless he could have permission to install an intricate burglar-alarm system, recessed lighting and wood paneling in the basement.

Johnson indicated the cost of his improvements would be close to $25,000.

From the beginning, Johnson was mysterious. In his rental application to Burdette C. Nicholls, *the firm handling my house*, he was described as 32 years old, single and earning $75,000 a year. He gave his last address as the posh Olympic Towers on New York's Fifth Avenue, but Olympic Towers had no knowledge of Johnson as an owner or renter.

His bank reference, Security National, vouched for Johnson, and when I became curious about the improvements planned for my house, I was referred to an interior decorator, Lee Kaufman in Great Neck, N.Y.

Kaufman was full of enthusiasm for my house, the choice paneling he would install and the attractive ceiling lighting for the large basement room where the main sting action apparently took place. He didn't mention installing hidden cameras and microphones. I approved the remodeling by telephone.

Shortly after Johnson moved in, the neighbors began to notice that this bachelor renting a six-bedroom house for $1,200 a month rarely spent the night at home but had numerous well-dressed, briefcase-carrying visitors, all male.

The FBI apparently noticed itself being noticed. Shortly after the renovations were completed, the FBI's "maid" invited one neighbor (who doesn't want to be named) to take a tour of my house. The neighbor saw a teletype machine, a large supply of liquor and nothing else unusual. She thinks the tour was to convince her that nothing strange was going on.

Margaret Osmer, another neighbor who then was a correspondent for ABC-TV, had the strongest suspicions that Johnson of Olympic Construction was more than a businessman *with odd habits*.



Larry Morris/The Washington Post

Reporter Lee Lescaze's home, which was rented by the FBI.

In New York, where I had been assigned by The Washington Post in July, 1977, I received occasional reports of these strange activities from neighbors. I had never seen Johnson or the renovated house.

From the beginning, the FBI knew that I was a newspaper reporter and apparently didn't care. I could only guess who my tenant was and I didn't spend much time thinking about the mystery. I was happy to have a rent check each month, and my real estate agent told me the house was being extremely well maintained.

The FBI or the Mafia

When I did think about the house, I wondered if the Central Intelligence Agency was using it as a safe house. Margaret Osmer was much closer. She guessed it was either the FBI or the Mafia.

Now, I ask myself what would I have done if I had known? Would I have written a story that would have revealed Abscam or would I have continued as a witting scamlord?

I met Johnson and saw my renovated house for the first time on Jan. 23. The Post had asked me to return to Washington this summer and I wanted to see what had been done to the house and discuss whether Johnson would be willing to give up the house a year before the September, 1981, expiration of his lease.

Johnson met me, my wife and two daughters at the front door at 8:30 a.m. For him, it must have been an annoying interruption of the undercover operation to have to play tenant and discuss curtains and wallpaper.

The TV set was on in the library. Coffee was brewing in the kitchen. Johnson, a man of medium build with a small mustache, was reserved and hospitable. Whatever he thought of the visit, it was a big disappointment to me. Johnson said he would leave the house this summer but demanded a compensation of $7,000 to $8,000.

It was also clear that Johnson and his decorator have different taste from my wife and me. The basement paneling is a dark, cheap-looking imitation barn wood. It contrasted strikingly with the elegant antique furniture on the ground floor, which NBC-TV reported was borrowed from the Smithsonian Institution.

The antiques, Johnson said, were the reason he needed an elaborate security system. The alarm was the only thing Johnson talked about with enthusiasm. He explained the way it worked and seemed proud of it. I thought to myself I'd never turn it on.

The visit added to the mystery. Johnson, whose company office was allegedly a short drive away, had a large telephone company installation to handle several phone lines and a teletype. The house was cleaner than any lived-in house I've ever seen.

The front basement room was locked, and Johnson said the key was kept at his office because the room was full of Olympic Construction Corp. records. It now appears that the room was full of videotape equipment and videotapes.

The cameras and microphones apparently are concealed behind the basement paneling or in the ceiling where recessed lighting was installed. Unless the FBI tore into upstairs walls, the microphones are most likely hidden in light fixtures.

I phoned Johnson last week at my house. Another agent from the Washington field office answered. Could I see my house? I asked.

Not today, he answered. "It's pretty busy out here," he said. "We're still chasing people down." Two cars were in the driveway, the shades were drawn, and reporters and photographers were watching the house.

The agent wanted me to know that there is a letter in the mail to me saying I can have my house back this summer without paying $7,000 to $8,000. The FBI doesn't need it much longer.

Rights Panel Meets in Geneva

UN Drafts Law to Stem Torture

By Iain Guest

GENEVA (IHT) — Geo Mangakis was one of the victims of torture under the military regime in Greece. After his ordeal, he wrote: "I have experienced the fate of the victim. I have seen the torturer's face at close quarters. It was in a worse condition than my own bleeding, livid face — distorted by a kind of twitching that had nothing human about it. . ."

These words were recalled in Geneva by a participant in the annual meeting of the UN Human Rights Commission, which began on Feb. 4. The delegates from 43 nations are drafting a new convention to make torture an international crime. The United States has sent a 10-member delegation headed by Jerome Shestack, a Philadelphia lawyer.

Widespread torture has been reported in the twilight of colonial empires, reaching major proportions during the war in Algeria and in the Portuguese African colonies. It has been reported in Kenya and Cyprus, in Northern Ireland, South Africa, Rhodesia and many other places.

A report in 1973 by Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, concluded that torture was practiced in at least 57 countries. This has been reduced with Portugal's withdrawal from Africa, the fall of the Greek military regime and the end of the dictatorships in Spain and Portugal.

5 Dictators

Human rights organizations see 1979 — whatever the increase in international tensions — as a satisfactory year because it led to the fall of five dictators: Idi Amin of Uganda, Jean-Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua and Francisco Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. The end of 1978 saw the fall of the brutal regime of Pol Pot in Cambodia.

Despite these positive changes, torture continues to be a major international issue. A UN official said that torture was institutionalized in Latin America. A recent report by Amnesty International gave details by witnesses of two secret detention centers in Argentina.

Currently Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile are listed as major violators of human rights by the UN commission. Many human rights activists believe that this attests to the complicity between their governments and their security forces in kidnapping, torture and disappearances.

Detention Centers

While human rights groups do not find evidence that systematic torture, as practiced in Latin America, is found in Communist regimes, they point out that often the legal systems are so harsh and arrest charges so vague that actual torture rarely is needed.

"If hooliganism can be punished with years of forced labor, you don't need to extract confessions by torture," a human rights expert said of the Soviet Union. The nearest thing to torture is the widespread forcible application of drugs in psychiatric detention centers in the Soviet Union and Romania as well as the harsh prison conditions in Cuba and in the re-education camps in Vietnam, the experts suggest.

The word torture brings to mind the brutal practices at detention centers that have become notorious: Makayinde prison in Kampala, where, under Marshal Amin, prisoners were forced to smash each other's skulls in; Blackbeach at Malabo, the capital of Equatorial Guinea where steel and wood fetters were clamped around wrists and ankles to slowly cut off circulation; Bouboulina street in Athens, where prisoners were dunked in water, hung up with hoods over their heads and beaten on the soles of their feet.

For those who survive, the damage can be permanent, "like taking the wing off a butterfly," Amnesty International says.

The recent Amnesty International report described Olimpo Camp in Buenos Aires, where officials use electric cattle prods on genitals.

The reasons for torture are complex. Torture involves an intensely personal relationship between the torturer and his victim. It is often sadistic and sexual, as was demonstrated last year in Geneva by the testimony of Julio Cooper, a 25-year-old former lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry Regiment of the Uruguayan Army who was dishonorably discharged when he finally refused to continue torturing.

According to Mr. Cooper, most officers in Uruguay engage in torture. He said that in his unit of 15 only two refused. What he recalled was the feeling of domination over victims, which he described as tremendously exciting.

For Mr. Cooper, the change came when he began to censor prisoners' letters. Then, one day, a hooded man was brought in whom he recognized from a limp as a childhood friend. Mr. Cooper was ordered to dunk him in water. He refused and, after 5 years of ostracism by fellow officers, he was expelled.

Victims have talked of the feeling of dependency that a torturer establishes in much the same way that victims of terrorists or hijackers have described their experiences. The victims feel grateful for being given a cigarette or permission to sleep. But often this creates disgust in the torturer, which becomes a spur to further punishment.

"The aim of the torturer is not just to intimidate but to force false confessions," said Hans Thoolen of the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists. These confessions usually lead to death — or "transference" in the chilling language of Argentina.

For those who survive, the damage can be permanent, the 1973 Amnesty report noted, "like taking the wing off a butterfly." Many former prisoners who were tortured still suffer insomnia and vomiting, and some have brain damage.

Although much is known about the extent of torture, it is difficult to use this information to make a precise legal document. The UN commission has underscored three points from the evidence:

● Individual torturers are often known, indeed sometimes make little effort to disguise themselves. The convention under consideration would make torture punishable by all countries that sign it, but it has not been decided whether the torturers also would face trial and imprisonment if they were arrested in a foreign country. Nigel Rodley, Amnesty International's legal adviser, argues that torturers should not find a haven anywhere, but some West European governments believe that it would be difficult to find witnesses and compile evidence.

Punishing the torturer himself — the principle of individual responsibility — would mean that officials could not plead that they acted on orders from above. Indeed, there is a wealth of evidence to show that police and security agents often go much further than their leaders suppose.

● Torture is practiced systematically by government officials or paramilitary groups with the knowledge and acquiescence of governments.

The participants in the UN meeting acknowledge that the victims of terrorists — like Aldo Moro, the former Italian premier slain by the Red Brigades — also are subjected to a kind of torture. But terrorists are seen as unlikely to abide by international law when their effectiveness lies in breaking laws. "The most one can hope for is that they abide by the Geneva conventions which allow them humane treatment if captured," a delegate said.

Actually defining torture has been complex and time-consuming. Currently, the definition does not include punishment. Some are angry at this because they believe that the Islamic practices of chopping off hands, birching and flogging are state-sanctioned forms of torture. But others point out that including punishment in the definition probably would lessen the chances of governments accepting the treaty.

The definition also does not cover cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Some want this left out to keep the definition tight. But others feel that its inclusion would increase the chances of conviction in a whole range of borderline cases of torture, notably psychiatric detention in the Soviet Union. The European Convention on Human Rights does recognize this kind of human rights violation and it was on the basis of this, but not on torture, that Britain was indicted for the treatment of prisoners in Northern Ireland.

Niall MacDermot, a former British Cabinet minister who now heads the International Commission of Jurists, told the Human Rights Commission that, while the Israelis apparently were not practicing systematic physical torture, they were subjecting Arab detainees to methods of psychological pressure such as depriving them of sleep and keeping them hooded, bound and isolated. His information was based on a recent trip to the territories occupied by Israel.

● The enforcement of the convention is a problem. Under the current draft proposed by Sweden, any country that ratifies the convention would be required to submit regular reports, which would be scrutinized by independent experts. This procedure is followed in the 1966 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but in the view of many it allows for the suppression of evidence and is too dependent on the vigilance of the press.

As a result, organizations like the jurists' commission are pressing for an international inspectorate that would be empowered to make visits to detention centers without prior notice.

"There's no doubt that most torture occurs in the first period of detention," said Alexandre Hay, the former Swiss banker who is president of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Mr. Rodley of Amnesty International agrees. "That's when the prisoner is completely cut off from his family and lawyers. No one knows where he is," he said.

The proposal for the inspectorate is based on the experience of the Red Cross. Mr. Hay estimates that the organization has visited more than 300,000 political prisoners in 70 countries since World War II. Like the Red Cross reports, *the inspectorate's reports* would be confidential.

Iranian Jails

Recently, the Red Cross took the almost unprecedented step of releasing a dossier on its visits to 18 Iranian jails between 1977 and 1978. During the visits, the Red Cross delegates spoke freely to prisoners, without witnesses, and although the first report noted terrible torture techniques by the shah's secret police, the whole dossier concluded that the two years of visits *had brought significant reductions in beatings*, the length of initial interrogation and the overall number of prisoners.

While this showed, as the Red Cross always has maintained, that its private missions do bring improvements, the dossier was published only after the present Iranian government published the first report in order to discredit the shah. The Red Cross was further stung because Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government has only allowed it one visit to Qasr jail.

The advocates *of an inspectorate admit that it* would not be popular with governments, so they are prepared for it to be tacked on as an optional protocol. Although they concede this would mean that only countries with a clean conscience would sign, they point out that situations can change very quickly.

The major problem, as with so many UN efforts, is time. Drafting the convention is complicated by the resistance of governments and the difficulties of reconciling different legal systems. It took 20 years to draft the 1966 covenants and another eight to ratify it.

Despite this, many are optimistic that the time is right for taking a significant step against the use of torture. "If nations can't agree on this, what can they agree on?" said Mr. Thoolen of the International Commission of Jurists. "It's a test case of their commitment to human rights."

Scientists Take a New, Hard Look at Parapsychology

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Will reputable scientists ever accept the claim that extrasensory perception and other paranormal powers really exist?

It appears that many of them already have.

Not only do some of the world's most honored scientists believe in parapsychology, but a newly published survey suggests that a majority of U.S. scientists accept at least the possibility that extrasensory perception exists.

A large number of new parapsychology experiments drawing ideas from the physics of atomic particles have rekindled a controversy over whether parapsychology is a legitimate science or merely a pseudoscience created by charlatans to snare the naive.

Some experimenters claim that the natural process of radioactive decay can be influenced by mental concentration and that the results of their latest work demonstrate the contention. Other experiments purport to show that mind power alone can change the temperature of supersensitive thermometers and the separation between objects. Some respected scientists have turned to meditation as a means of seeking truth.

Various laboratories have sought either to confirm or debunk the legitimacy of parapsychology since the controversial experiments in the 1930s by Dr. Joseph Rhine of Duke University. Dr. Rhine had his subjects try to use supposed paranormal powers to "see" the designs on special cards concealed from them.

His results proved, he contended, that extrasensory perception permits subjects to pick *the right cards significantly more often than* chance alone would allow.

Other scientists challenged this conclusion, noting that Dr. Rhine and other parapsychologists routinely reject data from subjects who are not performing well. If all the data from extrasensory perception tests were preserved and reckoned into the statistics, critics say, the statistics would show a result no better than pure chance.

The parapsychologists have argued that paranormal abilities cannot be turned on or off like *laboratory apparatus, and that it is fair to discard* results from subjects who are not "on."

Matter of Faith

The dispute over this key question has not been resolved, and belief in parapsychology, like religion, remains a matter of faith. Despite that, belief by scientists in psychic phenomena seems to be far more widespread than many had suspected.

Dr. Mahlon Wagner, a psychologist at the Oswego campus of the State University of New York, recently published in the journal Zetetic Scholar the results of a poll he conducted. The journal, whose name is derived from the Greek word for skeptic, publishes scholarly papers, most of which assail claims of paranormal phenomena.

Dr. Wagner sent questionnaires to 2,100 professors at colleges and universities throughout the United States, and received 1,188 responses. Of the natural scientists who responded, *he said*, 9 percent said that they accepted extrasensory perception as an established fact, and 45 percent described ESP as a likely possibility.

How does Dr. Wagner feel about his results? "I used to be a total skeptic," he said, speaking of parapsychology, "but I've become a little more accepting because there are good, honest scholars in the field."

Research in parapsychology has been spurred by a number of recent financial grants.

Backed by private donors, Dr. Robert Jahn, dean of engineering and applied science at Princeton University, has undertaken a psychic research program based on some experiments that suggested that mind power might change a thermometer reading or the distance between two objects.

Another physicist, Dr. Peter Phillips of Washington University in St. Louis, was awarded a $500,000 grant several months ago for psychic research. The grant, one of the largest for psychic research, was from a foundation established by the *McDonnell Douglas* Corp.

There have been hints that U.S. intelligence organizations have experimented with ESP, and Soviet security officials interrogated and expelled a U.S. news correspondent for allegedly receiving a secret research report on parapsychology.

At the annual meeting of the American Physical Society last year, a session on parapsychology was held for the first time. Although most of those attending were deeply skeptical, about 500 scientists listened attentively to such parapsychologists as Helmut Schmidt of the Mind Science Foundation of San Antonio, Tex., an institution maintained by grants from William Slick Jr., a Texas oil magnate.

Number Series

Dr. Schmidt, a physicist by training, uses devices called random-number generators in his experiments. These machines are actuated by the random quantum-mechanical process of radioactive decay, producing a continuous series *of numbers*.

Describing his experiments, Dr. Schmidt said that one of his machines has a ring of lights arranged like a clock dial, and the radioactive process randomly illuminates one of these lights at a time. Subjects are asked to try to influence the direction in which the lights come on. The results, he asserted, demonstrated a significant correlation be ween his subjects' mental efforts and the observed results.

In another type of experiment, Dr. Schmidt said that he gave subjects the same instructions, but, unknown to them, the machine already had produced its random series of numbers the previous day. Electronic recordings had been made of the numbers and stored in a safe without being examined. Copies made from them were then played for the subjects, who believed that they were watching the machine in action rather than a mere recording.

Again, Dr. Schmidt said, there was correlation between their mental efforts and the results, even though the results had been obtained *beforehand. "The implication seems to be that* the effect can work backward in time," he said, "and that is an outrageous idea from a conventional standpoint. But it may be that some quantum effects not yet understood could account for just such an outcome."

The chairman of the parapsychology session, Paul Horowitz of Cambridge, Mass., a physicist, asserted that Dr. Schmidt was probably wrong. "But it's important that the investigation of parapsychology be kept within the structure of *science where it can be examined critically*," he said.

Some scientists are outraged by such thinking. Among them is John Wheeler, a U.S. physicist specializing in the theory of gravitational collapse and black holes.

Contending that parapsychology is a pretentious pseudoscience, he has sought for the last year to have the Parapsychological Association based in Alexandria, Va., deprived of its status as an affiliate of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Wheeler and other scientific critics of parapsychology maintain that, when results from psychic experiments are scrutinized according to accepted scientific and statistical tests, they turn out to prove nothing.

Despite such objections, scientists are as often duped by charlatans and hoaxers as are nonscientists, skeptics assert.

A case in point, they say, is that of John Taylor, a mathematician at King's College, London, who wrote a popular book in 1975 called "Superminds." The book, which was essentially a testimonial for parapsychology, recounted how Dr. Taylor had become convinced by the demonstrations of a self-styled psychic from Israel named Uri Geller. Mr. Geller claimed to be able to bend spoons, transport objects through the air and perform many other tricks by mental power alone.

Later, when Mr. Geller's feats were revealed as mere tricks of stagecraft, Dr. Taylor published two papers in the scientific journal Nature recanting his earlier endorsement.

But many similar cases over the years have failed to shake the convictions of a number of distinguished scientists, including two giants of physics, Sir William Crookes and Wolfgang Pauli.

Dr. Brian Josephson, a 40-year-old British scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1973, increasingly has turned toward parapsychology during the last 10 years in his research at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, England. The latter institution awarded its first doctorate in parapsychology last year.

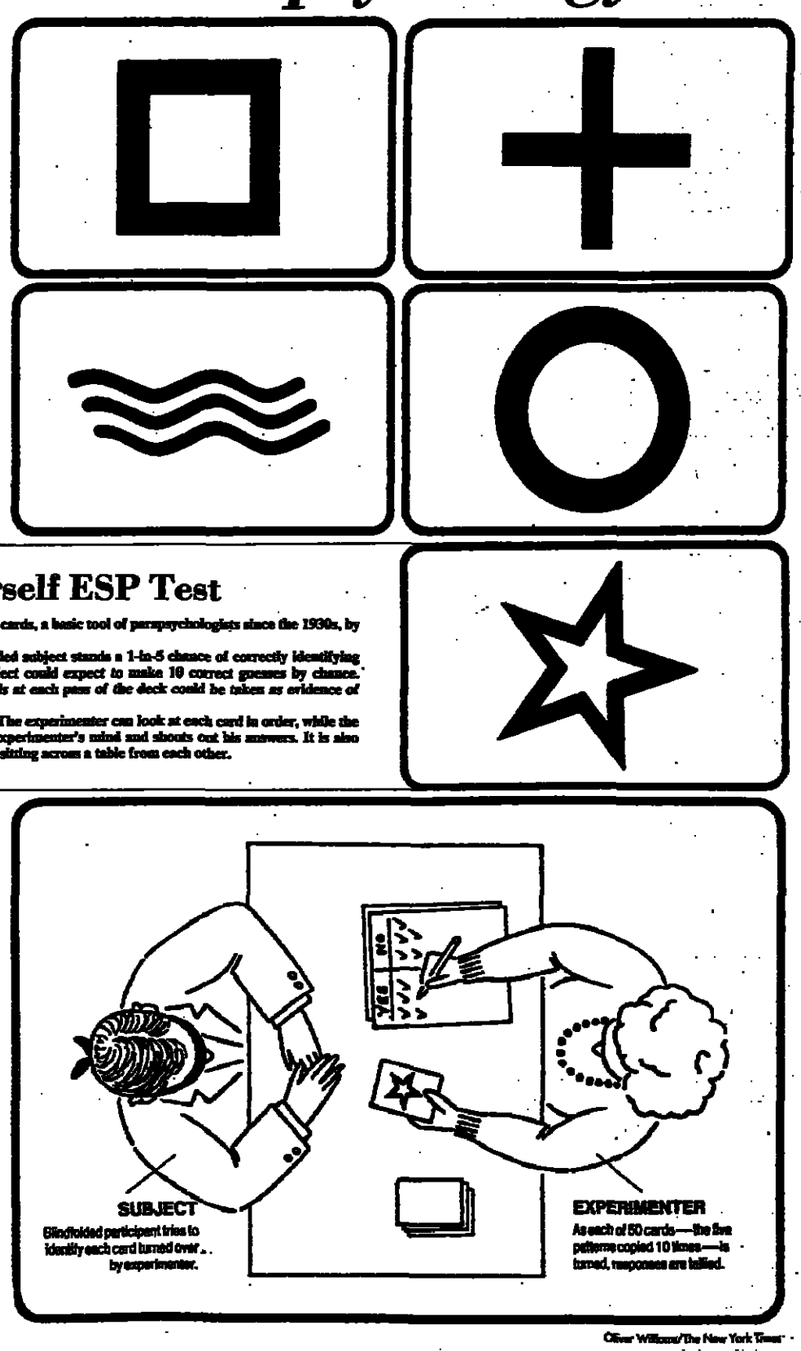
Dr. Josephson said that he was 99-percent convinced of the reality of the paranormal effects, notably so-called remote viewing and mental metal bending.

Dr. Josephson's mastery of quantum mechanics and other hard physical principles led him to the discovery of the Josephson effect, by which electrical conductivity in an ultracold environment can be switched on or off with a magnetic field. Supercomputers of the coming decade are expected to be based on it. Is the rigorous technique of thought that discovered the Josephson effect compatible with parapsychology?

"You ask whether parapsychology lies within the bounds of physical law," Dr. Josephson said. "My feeling is that *to some extent it does*, but physical law itself may have to be redefined in terms of some new principles. It may be that some effects in parapsychology are ordered-state effects of a kind not yet encompassed by physical theory.

"My interest is not only in parapsychology but in the nature of intelligence and consciousness. These are also ordered processes which are not yet understood," he said. "It may be that an understanding of intelligence and consciousness lies outside the paradigm of physics. It may be that more can be learned about the nature of reality through meditative processes."

But he does not expect the results of such work to be universally persuasive. "It is clear," he said, "that you can never satisfy a skeptic except by enrolling him directly in an experiment, and you can't do that with every skeptic."



Oliver Williams/The New York Times

Do-It-Yourself ESP Test

To do a classic experiment, construct 50 Zener cards, a basic tool of parapsychologists since the 1930s, by making 10 copies of the patterns on this page.

If such a pack is shuffled carefully, a blindfolded subject stands a 1-in-5 chance of correctly identifying each card as it is dealt. This means that a subject could expect to make 10 correct guesses by chance. *Consistent correct guesses of more than 10 cards at each pass of the deck could be taken as evidence of* some paranormal effect.

The experiment may be done in various ways. The experimenter can look at each card in order, while the subject, in another room, attempts to read the experimenter's mind and shouts out his answers. It is also possible to do this with experimenter and subject sitting across a table from each other.

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Doubts on Recession Tor Lower Dollar Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

...RIS, Feb. 10 (IHT) — U.S. ... Canadian equities came into ...e with a vengeance last week ... the very factors propelling ...stors to buy stocks — doubt ... the long-heralded recession will ...erialize and small hope for a re... ...ion in the rate of inflation — ... the undoing of the dollar bond ...kets.

...ond dealers are now convinced ... dollar interest rates will be ...en higher, and in the wake of ... bond prices will be forced low... ...o bring the yields on paper al... ...y outstanding into line with ...ailing conditions.

...hese yields, now exceeding 13 ...ent, are already at record levels. ... the dollar's purchasing power ...sured by the U.S. rate of infla... ...is running at least as high, ...ning that at best investors earn ...ing on their investment.

Prices Tumble

...Worse yet, the very reason many ...stors were drawn to the bond ...ket to begin with — certainty of ...ital value — has been under... ...ed in what most bond dealers ...ly label as the worst debacle in ...r experience. Prices began turn... ...g in the New York market last ...k as the Treasury started mar... ...ng $7.25-billion worth of paper, ...of which carried record yields ...ore buyers could be found. Its ...year notes were sold to yield ...8 percent, the 7¼-year notes ...ded 12.02 percent and its 30-... ...r bonds yielded 11.84 percent.

...rices of other issues fell several ...nts to bring their yields into line ...n these new levels. And although ...es recovered from their lows by ...-week, investors had discovered ...t their coveted capital protection ... thinner than realized.

...he souring of equity markets in ... early 1970s, when investors ...arned that what goes up ulti... ...ely comes down, was the begin... ning of the great boom in bond markets. Prices of new bond issues traditionally move in fractions, an eighth to a quarter-point at most. But last week, losses were seen of up to five points — $50 for each nominally valued $1,000 security.

This was cut by end-week to losses ranging up to 1½ points in short-dated Eurobonds and 3½ points in longer-dated paper. However, dealers worry over their inability to see at what yield level investors could be expected to come back into the market.

Providing the issuer has not gone bankrupt, there really is no capital loss on a bond because, ultimately, a security that was sold for $1,000 will be redeemed by the issuer for $1,000. But for investors who do not want to wait for redemption, the opportunity to cash in and move out became an expensive exercise. It also became difficult as dealers here and in New York began cutting back on the number of issues they were willing to deal in and the size of deals they were willing to make.

Institutional Bail-Outs

Eurobond dealers report that the bail-outs they have seen have been by institutions — banks that had decided that the high negative carrying costs could no longer be justified by hopes of an imminent profitable reversal of those conditions, and by portfolio managers who decided that their capital was better deployed in stocks where the potential gain outweighed the actual loss taken in dumping their bonds.

There was little selling by individuals, but just seeing the price of their holdings quoted at such steep discounts, bankers believe, was enough to shatter the image that bond markets are free from the ups and downs of the equities markets.

One of the more surprising events is the relative stability of the dollar through all of this. Although they too admit to being surprised by the firmness in the face of the unabated outlook for U.S. inflation, economists, bankers and foreign exchange dealers have a wide array of explanations: North America is the safest haven in times of international tension, inflation is on the rise everywhere and speculative positions have been unwound as the international outlook darkens.

But one of the more important causes, one London-based economist insists, is that international oil companies had underestimated the size of the latest round of oil-price increases and have had to massively build up their holdings in anticipation of this year's bill to the OPEC oil producers.

In fact, there is a pattern emerging on how exchange rates move. Since 1976, a review of quotations shows the dollar is stable to firm against the Deutsche mark and Swiss franc through the first six months of the year. Some experts claim that this is the result of dividend payments by European affiliates to their U.S. parents and to the purchase of dollars by oil companies for payment to producers. In many Mideast countries, June is the end of the fiscal year.

By June, the review since 1976

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Feb. 10 (IHT) — A rather gloomy speech by the governor of the Bank of England last week — "It is difficult to be optimistic about the outlook for 1981 and beyond," he told the Overseas Bankers Club in London — contained a stock phrase that keeps appearing in all the official speeches or studies on the debt problem that the developing countries face.

Talking about the flows of funds that will be available from commercial banks, private investment and official institutions such as the International Monetary Fund to finance a current-account deficit widely estimated to total a staggering $60 billion this year, Gov. Gordon Richardson stated: *"There is also scope for increased flows direct from OPEC countries to* deficit countries."

Commercial bankers and international monetary officials agree that, unless the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries plays such a role — well beyond the several billion dollars of aid and official transfers it currently makes — it is difficult to see how the anticipated deficit will be financed. With everyone talking about the need for OPEC to play a direct role in the recycling process, it begins to sound as if someone somewhere believes that the mere incantation of this stock phrase will cause it to come about.

But there are not many private bankers who believe it will happen. "You keep telling us we have to," a Middle East banker growled over the telephone. "But we don't *have to do anything* — and that includes producing oil."

'White Elephants'

What followed was a recital of the multibillion-dollar projects that have been started in the desert that — in his view — are unlikely ever to serve as the base for an industrialized economy. "White elephants," he shouted, that effectively drew money out of the oil exporters and put it back in the industrialized countries exporting those projects.

"If you want us to," he concluded, "make it worth our while. Give us the instruments we want, the denominations we want, the maturities we want." But it was very clear that this did not include taking the risk of lending directly to states whose ability to repay could be open to doubt.

"They say they don't have the expertise to make the necessary credit

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Rumors of Oil, Gas Finds Spur N.Y. Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Investors dug into Wall Street for natural resources last week and the results, for the stock market at least, were spectacular. Rumors of new oil-and-gas finds, from the Rocky Mountains to Canada, swept the investment community and sent selected issues sharply higher.

Meanwhile, bond prices sank for the fourth consecutive week and escalated yields on high-grade securities — from government bonds to Bell System debentures — to record heights before a rally finally surfaced Thursday.

The prolonged price erosion in bonds, analysts noted, evidently is siphoning new money into the equity market.

The stock market's most closely watched indicator, the Dow Jones industrial average, finished the week within challenging distance of the 900 mark. The blue-chip Dow rose 14.25 points to 895.73, its best level since early October, when the Federal Reserve suddenly tightened credit conditions.

The Dow Theory

If the industrials close above 907 with authority, this would signal the existence of a classic bull market, according to the Dow theory.

Last week, with oil-rich Union Pacific pointing the way, the Dow Jones transportation average reached all-time highs.

Also registering their best readings in history were an impressive roster of broad market indicators for the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter sector.

There is no doubt that oil issues, big and small, have been winners in the stock market for two years running. Nevertheless, divergent opinions have emerged lately on Wall Street as to what tack investors should take now.

Two of the nation's leading investment advisory services, the Value Line Investment Survey and Standard & Poor's Outlook, remain bullish on selected stocks in the oil sector. Other observers are waving caution flags, based on the thesis that the group already has posted huge gains.

Gain Predicted

For example, Richard Hoffman, chief investment strategist for Merrill Lynch, recently said, "As a strategy for 1980, we have chosen to underweight positions in both the domestic and international oil sectors and to have above-average positions in oil-well services, offshore drilling, gas and coal."

For its part, Value Line predicted last month that the oil industry would post a 15-percent earnings gain this year over 1979 and, in its group ranking of 92 separate industries, rated near-term market prospects for oils second only to medical services.

"We think that 1979 saw a new standard of value for crude oil established," the advisory service commented.

"The market may soften for a month or two at midyear, provided no further political troubles interrupt production in the Middle East and that the Saudis continue to bring 9.5 million barrels of oil daily into the market. But we expect the world price to resume its upward course before the year is out."

Value Line accorded these 15 oil-related issues its top ranking for relative stock-market performance during the next 12 months:

Atlantic Richfield, British Petroleum, Charter Co., Conoco Inc., Earth Resources, Getty Oil, Gulf Oil, Gulf Canada Ltd., Imperial Oil Ltd., Murphy Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Southland Royalty, Standard Oil of Ohio, Tesoro Petroleum and United Refining.

Standard & Poor's Outlook, which has been bullish on selected oil issues for a long while, reaffirmed its stance last Monday with special attention on oils as a long-term inflation hedge.

The advisory service stated: "The worldwide scramble to secure petroleum supplies will probably continue through the 1980s, with prices of crude oil and refined products rising at rates higher than inflation generally. The oil industry is likely to thrive in this environment, notwithstanding the 'windfall' profits tax."

7 Stocks Picked

For current purchases, the Outlook picked seven stocks: Atlantic Richfield, Getty Oil, Marathon Oil, Standard Oil of Ohio, Mesa Petroleum, Superior Oil and Louisiana Land & Exploration.

It also noted that the oil stocks in its master list of recommendations — Exxon, Mobil, Standard Oil of Indiana and Royal Dutch — were "reasonably valued and most provide above-average yields."

It described these issues as "attractive cornerstones for diversified portfolios aimed at the long-term buildup of capital."

In addition, from a long-term point of view, Standard & Poor's recommended retention of holdings in Cities Service, Conoco, Standard Oil of California, Sun Company and Union Oil of California. All of these stocks, incidentally, were suggested by the Outlook as purchases in 1979.

Commodities

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP) — Good trade buying and speculative interest in copper futures pushed prices to the day's trading limits in deferred-contract months Friday and helped establish a life-of-contract high in the spot February contract.

Copper futures on New York's Commodity Exchange also benefited from the strong performance of precious metals futures. And analysts said that increasing talk of defense spending and a buildup of military hardware has encouraged trade buying of futures as hedges against price fluctuations in the cash market.

Futures for February delivery, the unlimited spot trading month, gained 5.6 cents a pound to close the week at $135.70. All back months were bid up by the 5-cent daily trading limit.

Gold futures, meanwhile, went higher with news of some new international tensions replacing talk about the hostages in Iran. Gold futures gained between $5 and $12.30 an ounce on the Comex, with February-delivery contracts closing at $694.50.

Silver Futures Climb

Silver futures continued to climb as well, mainly on the strength of gold, given the severe market restrictions that continue to hamper free trade, analysts said.

Silver futures for all back months on the Comex and the Chicago Board of Trade were bid up by the daily trading limits, with the spot contract on the Comex gaining 60 cents to close at $37.10 an ounce.

Platinum continued its steady upward price movement, gaining between $19.60 and $30 an ounce to close at $898 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Sugar futures continue to be the subject of new speculative buying, said Mark Mueller, a commodities analyst for Bache Halsey, Stewart, Shields Inc.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter ... giving the high, low, and last bid prices ... week with the net change from the previ... ...ks. Additional bid quotations sup... by the National Association of Securities ..., Inc., are not actual transactions but are ...sentative interdealer prices at which these ...ities could have been sold. Prices do not in... ...r retail markup, markdown or commission. ...as supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
...Lind t	1311	16½	9¾	9¾	+ ½
...ST	981	10¾	7¾	9¾	+2
...Pho .12	714	6¼	4¾	6	+1¼
...rdins	622	5½	5¼	5½	
...ehrin	414	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
...urray	3212	6¾	6¾	6¾	+1⅝
...heEl .24b	x140	8¾	7¾	8½	+ ½
...neGn .60	234	10½	8¼	10	+1
...cLab	897	13	11½	12¼	+1
...lsnW .50	62	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
...Ross	912	6¼	5½	5¾	+ ¼
...Petrol	1807	8½	6¾	8½	+1⅛
...ent	1384	3⅜	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
...eSys	4663	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
...nflex t	81	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ¼
...rson	116	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+1
...tsh 1.48	90	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
...el	645	9¾	7¾	9¾	+1⅜
...co s.9le	1683	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¾
...ki	9585	11½	10½	11½	+1¼
...ff	7345	1 9-16	1	1	—7-16
...ncp 1.32	199	21½	21	21	— ¼
...Gs 2.40a	x16	36	35	35½	
...SA 1		17	17	17	
...Alex 1.64	x344	31¼	30½	30¾	
...Sld 1.30	x683	31½	29¼	30¾	+1⅜
...Inc .25e	72	36	34	34½	—1½
...nIB	136	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
...Bev .30	882	4 13-16	3⅜	4¾	+ ⅜
...in s1	344	36⅝	34⅜	36½	+1⅝
...ar	173	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
...el .84	835	15⅛	14⅜	15⅛	+ ¾
...B	55	12¾	12¼	12¼	
...Sol	16916	15-16	9-16	¾	+1-16
...vp .37e	23	16¼	16¼	16¼	
...Bx .40e	5225	5¼	4½	4 15-16	
...x	4	17½	17½	17½	— ½
...x	2098	17⅜	1 9-16	1 9-16	—5-16
...ex	683	62	51¾	60	+7¼
...ex wt	157	31¼	25½	29½	+3
...dGp .20	41	14¼	14	14	— ¼
...sR	6780	3 11-16	2⅛	3 11-16	+1⅛
...le	7257	2½	1½	2¼	+ ⅝
...IFI	53	32½	30	30	—2½
...shr .40	57	4¾	4¾	4¾	
...Pa 1b	67	17½	17½	17½	
...Pla .44	1168	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
...PFI .48	724	13½	12½	13	+ ¼
...sk .07r	331	9	9	9	
...ify 1.60e	131	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
...on .90	x81	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
...p .84	477	29½	27¼	28½	+1¼
...chr 1.24	220	17¼	16¾	17	
...1.20	312	5⅝	5 7-16	5⅝	+3-16
...st .52	1461	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
...Fn .10b	172	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
...Shd .40	49	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
...LF	734	30	28¾	29½	+ ¼
...nF 1.12	82	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
...p .42	2012	58	57	57	— ¼
	138	28½	20	28½	+ ½
...os	4399	26½	22¾	25½	+1⅞
...ltr	54	22	21¾	22	
...ns .60a	965	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
...ici	1002	19⅞	18⅛	18¾	— ⅜
...int	1033	3½	3¼	3½	+5-16
...tar	4979	40¼	35	39½	+6½
...ng	1162	37½	33¼	37½	+3
...p 2.20	513	29½	29	29	— ½
...wt .50	x5	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
...sn	307	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
...ding 1	379	37¾	37	37¼	
...si 2.40	602	32¾	32	32	— ¾
...ip 2a	20	52	52	52	
...r	341	1 15-16	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
...ip .16b	2157	21¼	17½	19¾	+2¼
...te .10	975	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
...c	1064	24¼	22	24¼	+1½
...n	392	8¼	7	8	+1
...sh 1	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	
...00	162	10¾	9¾	10	— ¼
...Sr .20	x683	8¼	8	8	— ½
...R g	908	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
...Sle	1720	14¾	13½	14¾	+ ⅜
...id 2.27e	435	92	84¾	89	— ½
...sB .96	x4860	25	22¾	25	+ ½
...p .48	552	10¾	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
...ts	3595	2 11-16	2⅛	2 11-16	+9-16
...no	161	23½	22¼	23¼	+ ¼
...h	2572	1 7-16	1⅛	1 7-16	+5-16
...BE .12	x50	10½	10	10¼	
...Lo	365	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
...sp .40a	42	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
...ft	481	37½	34¼	37⅛	+1
...d s	x3442	15-16	⅜	29-32	+3-32
...ul un	357	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
...ho	301	8½	8	8½	
...Sp	384	4½	4	4¼	— ⅛
...st 1	3380	23	20⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
...E	5284	11	9	11	+2
...80	290	17	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
...sy	279	30½	28	30½	+2½
...a .92a	256	21	20¼	20½	— ⅜
...si .28	228	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
...d	815	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
...Ch	172	6¾	6¾	6¾	
...1.52	241	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ¼
...n .28	348	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ¼
...po .80	x235	14¼	13¾	14	
...l	911	15½	9¼	13¼	+4
...sn	198	15¾	15½	15½	
...r	13	27½	27	27½	+ ½
...on	473	27¾	26	26½	—1¼
...ol	90	36¼	35¾	36	
...k .68	64	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
...si .20	77	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
...k	206	49¾	47½	48¾	— ¾
...d .32	311	25	24	24	—1
	163	36¼	35¼	35½	— ¼
...s 1.40	27	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
...s	308	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
...p t	562	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
...sr .24	78	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
...ts 1.80a	x94	62½	60½	62½	+1½
...r .70	x116	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	— ½
...kP	544	18½	17¼	17¼	—1¼
...ns 1.44b	88	27	27	27	
...o 1.48b	207	18½	18	18	— ½
...swa .96	x240	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
...dJ 1b	30	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
BancWst 1.40	19	43½	43½	43½	
BanqHE 1.52	97	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
BkBldE 1.09	x45	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
BkComp h	243	11¼	10½	10¾	— ¼
BkDelw 2.48	57	21½	21	21	— ½
BkamRI 1.10e	437	18	17¼	17¾	+ ½
BkTrSC 1.20b	34	17½	17¼	17½	
Banta s.56	x123	13¼	13	13¼	
BarbrGr .80	x486	24¾	23½	23½	—1¼
Barden 1	60	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
BarrisC .12	2191	7	5¼	7	+1¼
BartonB 2e	52	12¼	11	12¼	+1¼
BasicES	1038	5¼	4¾	5	— ¼
BasicRs s	4731	11½	10¾	11½	+ ¼
BasstFr .80a	182	19½	19½	19½	
BayBks 2.50	236	33¾	32¼	33½	+ ¾
BayisMk .60	112	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
BaylvCp .20	79	23	22½	23	+ ½
BaysWst	34	10¼	10	10	— ¼
BeacCrk .32	83	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
BeardOil .96	1769	18½	15¾	18	+2
BeatBlsn	115	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
BeehvInt	895	7⅝	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
Beklne .12	x1451	14	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
BentlyL	751	16	14¼	14⅝	— ½
Berkley .20b	251	16½	16	16	— ½
BetzLab 1.04	793	38¼	36¾	38¾	+ ½
BevMgt .44	474	15	13¼	13¼	—1¼
BibbCo .60	79	19¼	18	18¼	— ¾
Billings	122	13½	12½	13½	
Bio-Gas	2375	1¾	1 7-16	1¼	+1-16
BioRadL	97	30½	25	30	+5
BioRsp wt	3829	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
BioRsp un	1402	7¾	5⅞	7¾	+1½
Biochm	198	6¾	5¾	6⅞	+ ⅞
BlandRf	329	22½	19½	21½	+2
Blomefr	270	3¾	2⅞	3⅜	+ ¾
Blospher	85	8½	7½	7½	—1
BirdSon 1.60	185	19½	18½	18½	—1
Bitco 1.60	73	38½	37	38½	+1
BlkHillP 1.80	x405	27½	25¾	27½	+1
BlockDr .90	46	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ¼
BlueChip .24	32	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
BlutdSp 1.20	18	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
BlueOG s	409	28¼	17¾	19¼	+1¾
Blyvoar 1.65e	4403	14¾	12¾	14⅜	+1⅜
BoatBe 2	41	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
BobEvn .44	x187	22	21½	21½	— ½
Bohemia .66b	576	21½	19¾	21¼	+1½
BokmRs h	53	17	16½	17	+ ½
BolarPh .14t	51	30½	28	28	—2½
Bolar wi	41	15¾	14¾	14¾	—1
Bomaine	131	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Bonanza	2286	4¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
BoothePF 1a	12	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
BostDig	11	33½	33	33½	+ ½
BostonB 1.28a	103	22½	18½	22¾	+4
BradyEn	4019	3¼	2¾	3¼	+1¼
BraeCp	423	14½	13¾	14¼	+1
Bralorn g.20e	180	18¾	16	18	— ¼
BrassCft .48	141	12¾	12	12	— ¼
Brence .72	1765	19	18¼	19	+ ½
BroadFn .44	99	8¼	8¼	8¼	
BrockEx	1097	9¼	7¾	8¾	+2⅜
BrokHill .94r	1370	15¾	14¼	15¾	+ ½
BrooksF .32	199	20½	19½	20¼	+ ⅝
Brooks1 .40b	21	42½	42½	42½	
BrwdHS .40	218	16	15½	16	+ ¼
BrwTom t	x2967	55	40¼	47¼	—2¼
Brunos .50	389	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	+1⅛
Buckbee .28	1803	8¼	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
BckeySL .40b	227	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
Buckeye .45e	x114	22¾	22¼	22½	
Buffets 2.62e	490	41¼	37¾	40¼	+2
Bidlmv	143	2½	2½	2½	
Bunngtn	1002	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	+ ½
Burrmh .03e	4492	4 7-16	4 1-16	4⅛	+5-16
BurnupS .16	2376	11½	10¾	11¼	
Burtfl	2927	6¾	4 13-16	6¾	+1⅜
BusPhin 1.20	1195	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
ButlerMf 1.20	351	26½	25½	25¾	—¾
CBTCp 2.20	228	28¼	28	28	— ¼
CFSCnl .34	263	8¾	8¾	8¾	
CPTCp	1055	25½	23	25¼	+1¾
CACI	68	18	17	17	—1
CaesrsNJ	399	13½	12¼	12½	—1
CaeNJ wt	55	8¼	7¼	7¾	—1
CaeNJ un	16	24	23	24	—2
Calfeters .60	176	25	24	24	—1
CalFrBk 1.08b	73	17¼	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
CalMicr	557	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
CalWtSv 3.30	35	33½	33	33	— ½
CallonPet	2107	14⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
CambRay	320	15½	11½	14	+2½
Cammlr .72	309	11½	10½	10½	+6
Canon	139	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ½
CapEngy	4628	5¼	3¾	4¾	+1⅛
CapInAir	47	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
CaribuE	9409	25-32	11-16	11-16	—1-16
Carolin g	1282	21¼	18¼	21	— ¾
Cascade 1	24	43½	41	42½	+1½
CavnshC	2499	6¾	5⅝	6¾	+ ¼
CedarPt 1.24b	73	39½	39	39	— ½
CelinaFn .40	55	10¾	10¾	10⅜	— ⅛
Cencor	89	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ½
CnBcp 1.90b	121	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
CnBshSo .80	96	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
CenBkSy .40b	80	10	10	10	
CnFldBk 1b	143	13	13	13	
CenMtRt .60	x56	10½	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
CenNtBn .24	567	3 9-16	3 7-16	3½	
CnPenNt 1.08	101	12	11½	11½	— ½
CnVtPS 1.84	252	15	13⅞	14½	— ½
Centrcn 2.40	87	27¼	27¼	27¼	
CentyBk .44b	1028	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
CentyOG	1315	9	6½	9	+2¼
ChmpPrt .20	247	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
ChmpPd 1	126	24	19	24	+5
ChaerRs	485	19½	16	16	—3½
ChaerRiv .42	14	35½	34¾	35¼	+ ¾
ChrmSh .18	697	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
ChartHo 1.04	1545	22⅛	19½	21¾	+1⅜
ChaftMf .80	127	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Chaftm .40	x112	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
ChkptSy	136	15¼	14½	15	+ ½
CheezDv .10f	36	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
ChmLwn .08e	106	33	32½	33	+ ½
ChmNucl .05r	647	26	23½	25¾	+1½
Chemed 1.80	45	37	35¾	37	+1¼
ChmLea 1.20	102	40	37½	38	—1
Chmmer .32	338	9¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
CheryEl .12	82	12½	12	12¼	— ¼
ChiNwTr	1055	21¼	18¼	21	+2¼
ChildWrld	179	4½	4¾	4⅝	
Chiltend 1b	12	10½	10½	10½	
Chamer	407	35½	32	35¼	+6½
Chobb 2.40	1417	37⅜	35¼	35¾	—1¼
ChrDwl 1.36	x22	29	29	29	
Chyron s	164	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Cindys	151	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
CinnFin 1.28b	34	35	34¼	35	+ ¾
Circlnc 1.30e	86	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
CitzSoCp 1.16	20	17	17	17	
CitzSoGa .86e	1058	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
CitzFSL .72	19	25½	24	24	—1½
CitzFid 2.60	92	25½	25¼	25½	
CitzUtA t	194	33½	32½	32¾	— ¼
CitzUtB 2.56	40	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
CtyNtCo 1b	350	34¾	33¼	34½	+1
CtytrBcp 1	64	11¾	11¾	11¾	
ClarkJL 1.20	48	29	29	29	
ClevtRt .20e	413	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ClowCp .40	219	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
CstlFla	719	7¼	5¼	5¼	— ¾
CobbLab	3283	27½	25¼	25¼	—2
CocaCol .64	445	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ¼
CocaMla .68	x774	27½	21	27½	+5
CoeurDM t	529	23½	21	23½	+2
Coherent	1398	26¼	24¾	24¾	—1
ColeCP .82e	84	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
ColnBcp 1.80	23	16¼	16¼	16¼	
ColtFAc .48	670	16½	14	14¾	—2⅛
ColtTle s	1965	25¼	23	25¼	+2¼
ComBsh 1	1842	21¼	21½	21¼	+ ¼
Combins 1.40	2993	28	19	28	
ComcstA .16	170	26	24½	24½	—1½
Comdial	760	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
ComBsh 1.60	48	21¼	21	21	— ¼
ComCIH .88	430	36	32¾	33	—3
ComSwt	243	4	4	4	
CmlShr .50a	138	15½	15½	15½	
CmTrNJ 1.40	30	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
CwBkPo 2.32	9	32	31	32	+1
CwlNRs 1.88	32	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
CmwTel 1.20	23	18½	18	18	— ½
Comnlnd .52	25	7¾	5⅞	7¾	+1½
CmpctVS	2446	16	13⅜	15⅝	+1⅛
CpctVS wt	1232	8¾	6¼	8⅜	+1⅜
CpctVS un	277	24¼	20	24	+2¾
CmparS	5923	3-16	3-16	3-16	
CompCr .16	389	14¾	14¾	14⅜	— ⅜
Compus	398	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
CCTC	2000	13	11¾	12⅜	+1½
CmptAut .20	1571	21¼	18	21¼	+3½
Compsv	140	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ¼
CmpC					

(Continued from Page 7)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Kahrar	654	4⅜	3¼	4⅜	+ ⅜
Kaman .80	316	25¾	23¼	25¾	+2½
KinpAm .32	140	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜	+1
KnCtyLt 2	x33	63½	63	63	— ½
KnSNtw .40	86	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
Koyex s.85t	417	22¼	20¼	22¼	+1½
Keba	3775	4 7-16	3¼	4 7-16	+1 1-16
KeldnOil	450	16	16	16	
KellySv 1.20	227	46½	44	45¼	— ¼
Kemper s1.40	x222	28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅜
KenlSy	571	12⅛	10½	12⅛	+1⅛
Kenngtn	270	18	16½	17¼	+ ¼
KentMre 1	192	29¼	28¾	28¾	
Kenton	82	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼

CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

C.C.C.E.

U.S.$50,000,000

FLUCTUATING RATE

1978/1998

Guaranteed unconditionally by the French State

Debenture holders are hereby informed that the rate of interest applicable for the six-month period ending August 5, 1980 was fixed at 14⅛%.

The coupon N° 4 will be payable as of August 6, 1980 at U.S.$74.25 representing the 14⅛% interest calculated on the basis of 182/360th, covering the period from February 6, 1980, to August 5, 1980 inclusive.

The Financial Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

CREDIT NATIONAL

Dfls 50,000,000

Long term fixed rate bankloans

unconditionally guaranteed by the

Republic of France

arranged and provided by the

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

in co-operation with

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

December, 1979

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
KvCenLf .50	262	24⅛	23½	23½	—1
Keuffel .80	183	24¼	19½	24¼	+4¼
Kevex	671	24⅜	23½	23¾	—1
KeyBks 1.20	72	13¾	13¼	13¼	
KeyData	449	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅜
KeystFd .20b	475	16	15	15⅛	+ ½
Kimball .80	251	16⅜	15⅜	16⅛	+1⅜
KindCre .08	300	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Kinglnl	118	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
KloofG 1.61e	1419	34¼	30¾	33½	+1¼
KnapeV 1a	727	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅜
Knudsn .66b	120	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Kratos	654	22¼	19¼	22¼	+2¼
Krayind .24	102	40½	34	40½	+6½
Krueser .72	x208	10	9¾	10	
Kullcke .15t	1419	32	26¾	29¾	+3
KyotoCe .19r	31	30⅜	29¾	30¾	+ ⅛
LDBCp	226	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
LaZBoy .72	x106	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Lacqna g	994	16⅛	8½	10	+1⅜
LaddSt	99	13¼	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
LamaTny .20	196	11	9¾	9¾	—1¼
Lancast .72	70	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Lancstr 1.08	1799	20	19½	19½	— ¼
LndBkFla .50	1437	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
LaneCo .92a	92	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
Lawson .36	163	30¼	29	29	—1¼
Leasco	155	35	30	34½	+4½
LeisDyn .20	189	5¼	4½	4¾	— ½
LevinCpt .10t	111	7	6⅜	7	
LewisEn	14271	4 5-16	3¼	4⅛	+1
LewisP .28b	48	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
LibtyMu .20e	997	6¾	5⅝	6⅜	+ ⅜
LibNtpf2.12	9	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
LibNtLf 1.20	1831	21¼	19	19	—2¼
Lifelnst	1838	6¾	5¾	6¾	+1⅛
Lilnva .20	1997	23⅜	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
LndStar .08	1837	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
LinBcsl	412	44	43	43	—1
Linc 1st2	587	23¾	23	23¾	+ ⅛
LincLfe .60a	14	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
LincMte	7	2½	2½	2½	
LincTT 1.32	178	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Lindbrg .60	x79	12⅜	12¾	12½	— ⅛
LiedAr h1.40	176	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
Logelm .20e	107	14	13½	14	+ ¼
LongFib 12	7	375	370	370	—5
LoOffEx	791	14	13¾	13⅜	— ⅜
LuriaS	388	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ½
MTMfg 1.60a	16	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
MCIC	11952	6⅜	6	6 13-16	+13-16
MCI wt	1502	4 9-16	3⅜	4½	+ ⅜
MCI pf2.64	999	39	34	38¾	+6¾
MCI pf1.80	688	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
MCMCo .16	185	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
MFYInd .20	44	4¾	4¾	4¾	
MGFOil .11r	3338	24¾	21½	24¾	+1⅜
MSIDat .40	575	10½	9⅛	10½	+1⅜
MTSSy .30	447	38	32½	35¾	+3
McDmid .80	153	22½	21½	22	— ½
MadsGE 1.48	133	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
MagmaE	415	8⅜	8	8¼	— ⅛
MagmP	1429	28	24	28	+1½
MagnCh	281	27½	27	27	— ½
Magnet .03r	45	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
MainRt	1253	2⅞	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Mainkrt 1.20	1360	31¼	29½	31¼	+1¾
Manitw .60a	606	22	19½	22	+2½
Manitwy	3935	8⅜	6	8¼	+2¼
MRBkLA .50b	342	23¼	26¾	23¼	+2⅜
MrsNat 2.20	140	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
MtgData .28	176	33⅜	32¾	33	— ⅛
Marcus .20b	59	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
MarinCp 1.68	29	27½	27½	27½	
MarPet 2.25e	148	36½	36	36½	
Marlen s.20	4358	34¼	30¾	33¾	+3⅜
MarkPd	259	12½	11¾	12¼	
Marshll 1.54	33	22	21½	21½	— ½
MrldNat .88	344	17	16½	16⅜	— ½
Mathtca .20	125	11	10	10	— ½
MathApl	72	20	18½	19	— ½
MaulLP .50	x11	26	26	26	+1½
MayPet	1753	25	22¾	25	+1½
MaynOil	1869	20¾	18½	20⅜	+1
McCorm .52a	3487	24⅞	22¾	24⅜	— ⅛
McFarlE	2621	17½	14¼	17¼	+2½
McGuay .70	236	10¾	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
McRaeOil t	197	44	43	44	+1
MedGen	236	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
Medcom	305	5	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
Medford 1	162	54	43	52	—2
MellonN 1.84	382	28¾	28½	28½	+ ¼
Mentor	84	5	4½	5	+ ½
MercBcp 2.32	111	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
MercBk 1.08	89	12¼	11¾	12	— ¼
MerchNt 1.40	19	27¼	27¼	27¼	
MerryCo .20b	x63	12¼	10¾	12¼	+ ½
MeyerF .56	506	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅜
MichNtl 1.20	221	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
MicroMk	288	19	17⅜	19	+1⅛
Microdyn .05t	329	29½	28¼	29¼	— ¼
Microf	966	2 5-16	2¼	2⅛	—3-16
MicrPw	81	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
MidldBcp 1.32	13	15	15	15	— ½
MidldCap	274	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
MidlRes	6670	3½	2 1-16	2¾	+ ⅜
MidlBks 2.36	126	29¼	29	29	— ¼
MidlBk 2pf2	17	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Midnite .29e	500	6¼	6¼	6¾	— ¼
MidwDis .52	92	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
MoonyB	73	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅜
MooreC g1.44	2431	32½	31¾	32	— ½
MoorePd .72	146	28	25¾	25¾	—2
MorFlo .01	336	9	8¼	8¼	— ½
Morgn	379	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
MorenB .12	823	33	31	33	+1⅜
MorsnIn .32b	1351	15	13½	13½	—1½
MtgInvW	92	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
MHEW	988	2¾	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
Mosinee .26	167	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
MotClub .10	363	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
MtnBks 1.28b	9	27½	26½	27½	+1
MtnStRs	7506	2¼	1 9-32	2⅛	+7-32
Moxie	1502	11½	10½	11⅜	+ ⅜
Moxie .10	125	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Multifm .72	136	31¾	31	31½	— ¼
MyersIn .40	x87	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
MylanLb	32	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
NBI	354	35¾	34¼	35½	— ¼
NJB	219	5¼	5½	5½	— ¼
NNCp 2	1651	34¾	33½	35½	+1¼
NPEnsy	1898	4⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
NargCp 2b	43	26½	25½	26	
NAviUnd .74	44	10½	10½	10½	
NtCntFn 1.48b	189	20½	20½	20½	
NtChvCp 2.75	288	42¼	41½	41½	— ½
NCmNJ 2.40	37	27	27	27	
NtCpfSy s.24	184	20½	19¾	19¾	— ½
NtDataC	841	13¼	14¼	15¼	+ ⅛
NtDtaCp .28	x1095	18	17¾	18	
NLampn	1259	10¼	9½	10¼	+3¼
NtLasFlo .32b	208	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
NMicron	404	8¾	7½	8¼	+ ½
NOildL .36	1613	14½	14⅛	15⅝	+1¾
NOlySolr	4299	13-16	9-16	13-16	+ ¼
NtRyUtil	908	4¼	3½	3¾	— ½
NRestf .60e	49	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅛
NStuMk	2585	6	5⅜	6	+ ⅛
NatUtil 1.44	31	21	21	21	
NtValve 2.50	39	65	59	59	—5
NtWnLf	184	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Natwide .66	26	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
NtWdRE .56e	x24	14¾	14¾	14¾	
NauhtlFd .50e	82	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
NelsnTh .28	45	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Neutroa .25	55	36½	32	36½	+4½
NevNBc 1	24	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
NewWASL .70	2022	11¼	10¾	11¼	
NewAFd t	18	22	22	22	
NBrumSc	65	14	12¼	12¾	—1½
NEnMer 1.64	141	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
NHavWI 3.78	3	75½	75	75½	+ ½
NJNtCp 2.30	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	
NJNGas 1.52	128	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
NewpEl	410	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
NewpPh	1128	11¼	10	10	— ¼
NickOG	1646	26¼	24¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Nicolet .24	1155	28⅝	26	27	+1½
NielsnA .88	444	29⅜	28	28	—1⅛
NielsnB .88	295	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
NippnEl .51e	79	44	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
NobleAff .16b	x2140	59¾	54½	59½	+4⅛
Noland .40	38	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ¼
NordRes t	253	20⅜	20	20½	+ ⅛
NordSvr .32	252	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
Norstan t	284	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ¼
NABIol	1235	6½	5¼	6½	+1¼
NoAtlInd	274	6½	6¼	6½	
NCarSL .24e	104	9¾	9¾	9¾	
NoCarGs 1.20	60	17	16¼	16⅞	
NoEOI un4.17e	x30	90½	88½	89	
Nrthair g	801	4¾	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
NoestBcp 2b	33	20	20	20	
NoStBcp .38r	134	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
NoTrust 2.20	216	34¼	33	33	—1¼
NwtNGs 1.04	2481	18½	16¾	18	+1⅜
NwtFln .40	129	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
NwtNtL f 1.25	296	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
NwsiPS 1.80	x99	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
Nowsco g.48	209	50	40½	49½	+9½
Noxell .88	433	20⅜	20¼	20¾	
NuclDyn	1256	7¼	6¼	7	+ ⅜
NuclMed	776	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
NuclMet	191	26½	24¼	26¼	+1½
NuclPh	164	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
Nucorp .85e	1624	13⅝	12	12⅜	— ¾
Nucrp wt	235	9¼	8	8⅜	— ⅜
OakbrkC .32	196	14½	13¾	14½	+1
OceanA un	211	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
OceanDr 1.50	573	103¼	100	100	—1
OceanOil	203	54½	49½	51	+ ¾
Oceaneer	1860	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
OcnExp h	1438	8¼	6½	8	+1¾
OceanInt	1504	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
OffsLog .48	945	23½	21¾	21⅜	—1⅝
OglvyM 1.28	x213	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
OgilvH 2.40	8	46	46	46	
OhioCas 1.40	224	36¾	36½	36½	
OhFerro .15e	171	11¼	10¼	10¾	—1
OilCtyPt	337	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
OilInt	21685	1 7-16	1¼	1¼	+1-16
Oilgear 1.20	38	19	18½	19	+ ½
Olitech	6976	3¾	3	3½	+ ½
OklaOil	75	9¼	8¼	9¼	+ ¾
OldKent 1b	82	15¼	15	15	— ¼
OldNtB .84b	105	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ½
OldRepl .92	363	19¾	19¼	19½	— ¼
OldStone 1.92	88	22½	22	22	— ½
Olix Ind	80	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Olsten .20	42	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
OlympB .90a	65	14½	14½	14¼	
OlymGs	173	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅛
OmahNt 1.50a	20	21	20½	21	+ ½
OmegOp .20	395	10	9¼	9¼	— ¼
OmniSpe	227	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
OptlcCL	521	17¾	17¼	17¼	
OpticRd	76	12	11½	11½	— ½
Orbanco .72	66	19¼	19	19	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
OregMet	384	28	27¼	27½	— ¼
OregPC 1	20	59	58	58	—1
OrionRh	188	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Orrox	237	6	5¾	6	
Oshman .20	46	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
OsrowP	x108	20⅜	20¼	20½	— ¼
OtterTP 2.20	x108	20⅜	20¼	20½	— ¼
OwensM .52	32	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
OxfrdEx	2462	2⅜	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Oxoc	2266	10	9	10	+ ⅛
PARSys	108	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
PBAInc .80	266	14½	14½	14½	
PCAInt .40	1642	9⅜	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
PETX	2323	3¾	2¾	3¼	+1
PRFCo	207	6⅜	4	4¼	— ¼
PVOInt .80	72	23	22½	23	+ ½
PabstB .40	x3277	14	12¾	13⅝	— ⅜
Paccar 1.80a	158	63	59¾	61½	—1½
Pacesetr .20	229	16¼	15½	15½	— ¾
PaceFin .84	54	10⅝	10¾	10¾	
PacerTec	528	3½	3½	3½	
PacCH1.15e	182	12¼	11½	11½	— ½
PcCstPr	637	1 9-16	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
PcGaR 1.50b	x67	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
PacGdUr	3997	4½	2⅜	4¼	+1⅜
PacifRes .60b	111	18⅜	17⅜	18½	+ ⅛
PacRes pf2	194	22½	21⅞	22	
PaGStdLf	480	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
PaluteO	4598	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
PakoCo .52	177	17¼	16¼	16½	— ¾
PalmSL	142	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
PanABsh .44	252	8	8	8	
PanAirPr .30e	285	11¼	9¾	11½	+1⅜
ParkOh 1.10	361	36	32½	35¾	+3¼
PauleyP	1059	28¼	26¾	28	+ ½
PayLDg .40	1034	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
PayNPk .60b	326	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
PayNSv .72	436	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
PayloCs .15	2738	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
Peavey 1	183	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅜
PeninRs	667	12¼	11¾	12	
PennPac	4623	4 13-16	4⅜	4 13-16	+3-16
PennVa 2.40a	144	86½	84½	86	— ½
PenaEnt 1.60	132	14¼	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
Pentgir .80	457	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Pntglr pf2.06	91	22½	21¼	21¼	—1
PeoBkSe .88	141	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
PerryDr .28	91	11	9¾	10	+ ¼
PetLnd	1006	5⅜	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
PetDv	2349	8⅜ 6	11-16	8¾	+2 1-16
PETCO	493	31	27¾	30¼	+2½
Petrolll 1.08	187	45¼	44¼	44¾	— ⅜
Pettibon .60	175	25¼	23¾	25½	+1¾
PhilaNat 2.64	224	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ¼
PhilGlo .76e	251	10¼	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
PhlxRs	745	30¼	27½	29¾	+2⅜
PhysCt 1	1038	25¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
PicoEnv	1038	23½	19¾	22¼	+2½
PicoCote .44	599	11¼	9¾	11¼	+1⅜
Pier39 h	48	7	6½	7	+1½
Pinehrst	717	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Pinkrtn 2.10	74	38	37½	38	+ ½
PionrGp .20	286	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
PionHiB .84	754	21¾	20¾	21¾	— ½
PionStd .20	259	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1¼
PitNtnCo 2.60	874	42¼	42	42	— ½
Planum .80	69	20½	20½	20½	
PosShoe g	50	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	
PortaSy	265	11	9½	10	—1
PostSeal .10	1054	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Possis .05e	332	8¼	5½	5½	—2½
Powell Ind	714	4¼	3⅝	3⅞	— ¼
PwrRes	960	3¼	2¼	3¼	+ ⅜
PrecMet .57e	886	14¼	13½	13¾	— ¼
PrecCst .20	706	26⅜	25⅝	25¾	—⅝
PrdRisk .50	40	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
PremRs	1600	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ⅜
PresGM 2.97e	652	42¾	38⅜	42½	+2½
PrsSteyn 1.83e	740	37¾	34	37½	+2¼
PressOil	293	9⅜	8¾	9¾	+ ⅛
PrestnT .68	61	13¾	13½	13¾	
Preway 1.20b	303	23	20¼	21	—2
Prtronx	494	23¾	21	23½	+2½
ProScan	4624	1½	1 3-16	1 3-16	—5-16
ProsvCp .32	x122	29¼	28	28¾	+ ⅛
ProgfTr .48a	283	8¾	8	8½	+ ¼
ProgtCo .20	195	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
ProtLife .76	x27	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
ProvLfA 1.48	681	45½	44½	45	— ½
ProvNat 2.25	249	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
PrdFSL .72	35	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
PubcoCp	262	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
PbSvNC 1.24	297	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
PgSdNB 1.32	35	23¼	23¼	23¼	
PulosFr .50	26	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
PureCycl	1110	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
Purecy un	320	3¼	2⅜	3⅛	+ ½
PurlBen .40	3150	18½	18	18	— ½
PutDInc 1.48a	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
PutDCap	104	13	12¼	12¾	+ ½
PyramOil	738	8¾	7¼	8¼	— ½
Q1 Corp	44	7½	7½	7½	
Quadrex .24	1242	15⅜	14¼	15½	+1¼
QuakrCh .44	639	24¾	23¼	24¾	+1¼
QualCre	274	9½	7¼	7¾	—1¾
Quatron	297	28	26⅞	27½	— ½
RAI s	188	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
RLI Cp.44b	63	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
RPM Inc.30	1284	11	10½	10½	— ¼
RSR Cp.15r	138	11¼	9¼	11¼	+1¾
RMIC Cp.15r	202	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
RadDyn	74	23¼	23¼	23¼	
RadiaSy .10e	177	13¼	13	13¼	
Radiolan	422	8¾	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
RagenPr t	351	11¼	10¾	11½	+ ½
RainrBn 1.24	751	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
Rampart	826	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Ramtek	386	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Randinto	4603	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Ransalr .24b	111	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
RanNO .25e	1202	5 1-32	4 11-16	5	+5-16
Rapidata .12	642	5¾	5¼	5¾	
Raychm .36	x831	63	60½	61	—1
Raymnd 1	221	31	29½	31	+1
Raypak	56	6¼	6½	6½	— ¼
RtMile 1.65e	138	16⅛	15⅜	16⅛	
RecgEq	7804	10⅜	8¼	10	+2
Redcor	75	17	17	17	
RedknLb .32	685	14½	14	14½	+ ½
ReevCm	306	21	19¼	20¾	+1½
RefacTD .14e	85	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
RegcyEl .20	x838	17⅜	17	17½	
RelInv .28	194	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
RelInv pf1.87	x63	25	23½	25	+1½
RelUnit 1.06	x173	21	19¾	21	+1¼
RelAir Rtwt	54	9	7¾	7¾	—1¼
RenAuto .32	230	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
RepNLfe .60	1267	19½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
ReshInd	52	13¼	12½	12½	— ¼
ResvOM	563	39½	36½	39	+1
PeulRln 1.32	73	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
ReyRay 1.08	473	28½	25¾	28½	+2¼
Rhodes .20	467	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
RichTC .20e	453	18¼	18	18	
RichTC pf2.50	350	23	22	23	+ ¼
RichTC un.20e	36	41¼	40	41	+ ¼
RissaBk 2.40a	78	35½	35¼	35¼	— ¼
RivalMf .80	1216	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
RivrsdGe	64	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
RoadEx .80	1189	28½	26	28	— ¼
RobbMy 2.08	31	58	57	57	—1
RobfPer .40	16	5½	5½	5½	
RobHat .10	29	30	29¾	29¾	
RockCot	1457	11¾	11⅜	11½	
RockMtG .44	273	16¾	9¾	9⅞	— ½
RollBH 1.24	217	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
Roper In 1	22	16½	16	16	
Rouse .40	475	22½	21¾	21⅝	— ½
RovcCp	386	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Royster .40	4139	19¾	14¾	19⅝	+3⅝
RubyM	2072	1 9-16	1⅜	1 9-16	
RusStov .90	313	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
Ryanins .12	20	19½	19½	19½	
RykofSE .40	57	9½	9½	9½	
Ryland .17e	1713	14½	12⅜	13¾	+1¼
RyncoSc	86	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
SCISys	498	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
SRICp 1	x23	26	25	25	— ½
STSC	1013	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
SafeCrd	128	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
Safeco 1.80	653	36½	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅜
SafKleen .32	178	36½	32⅜	36½	+2¼
StHelGd 3.01e	772	36¾	33¾	36½	+2
StJude	270	38	34	36	+2½
StPaul 2	1837	38¾	35½	36⅜	—2
SandTec	370	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
StAndRt	98	24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
SvnFed 1.40	220				

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Last Price
ATT 7¾s82	92⅛
ATT 8¼s07	74
Amtec 5¼94	75½
Ampx 5½94	66
Anhr 8.55s08	71
AppP 11⅝83	94
AppP 11s82	92⅞
AppP 10¼84	90
Arco 8.70s81	94
Arco 8s82	91⅛
Arco 8¾s83	89¾
Arco 8s84	85
Arco 7½82	88⅜
Arco 7¾86	81¾
Arlstr 9½89	82½
ArizP 7.45s02	60
ArizP 9½s82	92¾
ArizP 9.20s0	98½
ArizP 10¼00	88
ArizP 12¼09	99⅜
ArinRlt 9s86	48
Armr 9s84	88½
Armr 9⅞s00	79
Asar 9¾2000	80
ADGC 8¾83	88
AsCp 9¼90	79½
AsCp 8.2s87	79
Asinv 4¼85	72
Asinv 7¼88	70½
Atchsn 4s95	51½
Atchn 4s95r	50¾
AtlCEl 9¼83	85½
Atrich 8¾00	78¼
AvcoC 5½93	68¼
AvcoC 7¼93	63
AvcoF 6¼87	73¾
AvcoF 9¼89	81¾
AvcoF 11s90	90½
AvcoF 8½s84	82
AvcoF 8¾91	70
AvcoF 9¾98	75
ChsCp 13.5s99	101
ChsCp 12¼09	92¼
Chelse 5½93	52
Chelse 10s99	95
Chmlm 9s94	82½
ChNY 5s93	63¾
ChNY 5½96	61
ChNY 6¾88	98 13-32
ChNG 5½93	71¾
ChNG 8½96	72
ChNG 7¾97	71¼
ChNG 8¾99	72
ChNG 9½95	81
ChNG 8¾96	75¾
CnPw 4¾89	56¼
CnPw 5½96	58
CnPw 7¾97	71½
CnPw 7¾99	58
CnPw 8½00	65¼
CnPw 8½01	64¼
CnPw 7½01	62½
CnPw 7½02D	63
CnPw 8¾03	63¼
CnPw 11¾94	90¼
CnPw 11¾97	97¾
CnPw 9¾00	98 3-16
CnPw 11½00	85¼
CnPw 9¾06	74¼
CnPw 8½07	69
CnPw 8½07	71¼
ChAir 3½92	47½
CtIC 10.5s89	99½
CtIC 10.5s95	92½
CltOil 9¼s99	77
CtTCal 10s82	93¼
CltTl 10½83	93¼
ChDat 5½87	68¾
CoopL 7½91	114½
CoopL 10½92	88
CrnPd 5¼92	68
Crane 6½92	65¼
Crane 7s93	63
Crane 7s94	61
Crane 8s85	83½
Crane 10½94	84
CrdF 8s92	69¾
CrdF 10½81	95
CrdF 10½89	86
CrocN 5¼96	74
CrwnC 4¼88	71½
CrwnZ 9½88	83½
CrwnZ 9½93	77
CyprM 8¼85	85
DPF 5½87	60¼
Dart 4¼97	65½
Dayc 5¾94	67
Dayc 6s94	71¾
Dayc 6¼96	89
DayHP 3½82	83¾
DayHP 8½81	61
DayHP 8s03	67
DayHP 12½99	92
Deere 5½91	184
Deere 8¼s82	90½
DeerCr 8s84	82¼
DelPw 6¼97	60
DelPw 9¾83	89
DetEd 2¾82	80
DetEd 2¾85	66
DetEd 6s96	51
DetEd 6.4s98	53
DetEd 9s99	68
DetEd 9.15s00	70¼
DetEd 8.15s00	64¼
DetEd 7½01	63
DetEd 7¾01	56
DetEd 7½03	56¾
DetEd 9¾04	76
DetEd 12¾82	100½
DetEd 11⅞07	92
DiGlor 5¼93	80½
Dilling 5½94	66½
Dilling 9¾99	118
Divers 5½93	63½
Divers 9¾97	77¾
DmBk 7¾96	73¼
Dow 4.35s88	78½
Dow 6.70s98	66
Dow 7.75s99	73½
Dow 8½2000	72¼
Dow 8.92000	73½
Dow 7.4s02	69¼
Dow 8½s05	71¾
Dow 8½88	71
Drasr 8.65s85	82½
duPnt 8s81	93¾
duPnt 8.45s04	71¾
duPnt 8s86	83½
duPnt 8½06	72¾
DukeP 7¼01	58
DukeP 7¾02	63
DukeP 7¾03	64½
DukeP 8¼03	63½
DukeP 9¾04	75¾
DukeP 9½05	78¾
DukeP 8¾07	65
DukeP 9¾08	72
DukeP 10½09	82¼
DuqL 8¼00	70
DuqL 9s06	72
DuqL 8¼07	68½
DuqL 12¼10	91
EGG 3½s82	130
ESys 4½s92	142¼
EasAir 5s92	49¾
EasAir 4¼93	40
EasAir 11½99	92
ElPas 6s93A	172
ElPas 12.45s97	97¾
Emplh 5¼97	245
Ens 9¾s95	82½
EquiG 9s96	75¼
Esmk 8¾88	83
Estri 6¼95	105
Estri 12½95	93¼
Exxon 6s97	60
Exxon 6½96	62½
ExxP 9s04	77¾
ExxP 8.05s80	96 13-32
ExxP 8¾s85	88
FMC 4½92	76¼
Fairch 4½92	27¼
Frch 9¾98	71½
FairFd 9s96	100¼
Fal 8.85s96	75¾
Family 5s81	85½
Family 9¾90	55
Farrah 5s84	43½
Feddr 5s96	38¾
Feddr 8¾94	60½
FedN 4¼s96	72¾
FedSt 7¼02	63¾
Fllmwy 11s98	73
Fllmwy 10s99	65
FlaCp 6.65s85	68
FlaCp 8¾s00	68
FlaSy 14s89	95¾
FstChi 6¼80	95½
FstChi 7¾86	77¼
FlmBn 9s83	86½
FMerBc 9¾83	90¾
FtNBall 9s84	89½
FtNBo 6¾88	97¼
FtNBo 7.6s81	91¼
FtNBo 7.2s85	81¼
FtNBo 8¾00	90¼
FtNBo 8.3s85	81¼
FtPenn 5s93	44¾
FstSec 11s99	98½
FtWis 8½96	73
FtsbM 4¼97	60
FtshF 4½94	57½
FlexIV 4¼97	72
Flnlk 8¼96	78¼
FlaPL 8¾82	98¾
FlaPL 9¼84	89¼
FlyTigr 7s80	93 17-32
Ford 8½90	76
FrdC 8½90A	78
FrdC 8½90N	80¼
FrdC 8½91	73½
FrdC 7½91	65¼
FrdC 4½96	56
FrdC 4¾98	62
FrdC 7½92	69¼
FrdC 7¾93	64½
FrdC 9¼81	96¼
FrdC 10½94	88½
FrdC 8¾83	90¼
FrdC 9.7s00	76¾
FrdC 8¾86	84¼
FrdC 9¼01	81
FrdC 9¼84	83
FrdC 9¼01	67
FrdC 8¼84	83¼
FrdC 8¼88	77¼
FrdC 8¼89	74½
FrdC 7.85s85	77
FrdC 8¾02	70
Grum 4¼92	86½
Grum 8s99	148
GffWn 6s88	67½
GffWn 5½93	97½
GffWn 7s03A	54
GffWn 7s03B	53½
GlfMO 5s15	44½
GlfMO 4s44	29¾
GlfMo 5s54	32
GlfOil 8½85	74½
GlfOil 8½86	82
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnAcc 4¾85	76
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnEl 5.3s92	65¼
GnEl 7½96	69¼
GnEl 8½84	75¾
GEICr 8½82	90½
GEICr 8.6s85	85
GEIC 8.65s84	88¾
GEICr 8½84	87
GEICr 9¼84	87¾
GEICr 9¾87	88
GEICr 11¾88	96½
GEICr 11½90	97¾
GenFin 9½84	88
GFood 8¾90	85½
GFood 7½84	87
GHost 7s94	52
GnInst 8s92	93½
GAmIls 8¾95	82
GMA 5s80	95 1-16
GMA 5s88r	94½
GMA 5s81	93½
GMA 5s81r	92¾
GMA 4¾82	85½
GMA 4¾83	82¾
GMA 4¾84	80
GMA 8½86A	81¼
GMA 8¼86J	81¼
GMA 8.15s86	80
GMA 8¼96	70¾
GMA 11¾87	86
GMA 8s02	68¾
GMA 7.3s85	79½
GMA 8¼06	66
GMA 8.65s08	72
GMA 8¾88	78
GMA 8¾85	88½
GMA 9s84	88½
GMA 9¼86	84½
GMA 9¼00	73¼
GMA 9¼89	81½
GMA 9.4s04	75¼
GM 8.05s85	84¾
GM 8¾05	75
GTE 4s90	59
GTE 6¼91	79¼
GTE 8s97	63½
GTE 8¾95	82½
GTE 6¼96	79
GTE 9¾99	82
GTCat 8¾96	73¼
GWat 8¾96	85
Gene 10¾84	100½
GaPac 5¼96	100½
GaPac 6¾82	90¼
GaPac 7¼85	83
GaPac 12s87	98¼
GaPw 8¾00	66¼
GaPw 8¾01	58
GaPw 7¾01	58
GaPw 7½02D	60
GaPw 8¾04	66
GaPw 11¾00	84½
GaPw 11¾05	85½
GaPw 9¾08	71
GaPw 10½09	78¼
GaPw 11s99	83¾
GaPw 12¼98	93¾
Gdrch 7s97	63
Gdrch 9¾82	93¾
Gdyr 8.6s95	73
Gdyr 7.35s97	67
GordnJ 5s88	98¾
Grace 4¼90	78
Grace 6½96	143½
GranC 4¾94	63
GtNor 8¾82	91¾
GtWst 6s87	71
GGlon 4¼92	74
Grevh 9¾01	74¾
GreyF9.7 84	87¼
GthRt 6¾82	81½
LTV 11s07	73½
Lear$ 10s04	72
Lfemk 11s98	78½
Lfemk 11¾99	83½
LigCp 6s92	63
LincFt 8½96	72
Lionel 10½99	74
Litton 3½87	127
Litton 87s9	128
Lockh 4¼92	72
Loew 6¾93	71½
LomN 5½91	75½
LonSI 4½90	88
LgISl 5½93	112
LgIsLI 9¼82	90½
LgIsLI 9¼83	88
LgIsLI 9¾84	89¼
LorillId 6¾93	70¾
LorillId 4¾86	66¼
LorillId 4¾96	46½
NCR 9s85	86
Harrid 8½96	65
Hawn 9s2000	79
Heinz 7¼97	78½
Helir 9½87	81
Helir 9¼91	76½
Helir 8.1s87	78
Hercul 6½99	81
Hercul 8¾83	88½
Hercul 9¾87	88
Hershn 4½97	58¼
Hershn 8¾85	83½
Hilton 5¼92	51½
Hilton 9¾98	87¾
Hitchi 5½93	72¾
Hitchi 6¾96	65¼
Hitchi 7¾98	65¾
Hitchi 8¾00	65¾
Hitchi 8¾01	64¾
Hitchi 9¾04	70¾
Hitchi 9¾05	70¾
Hitchi 8¾07	65¾
Hitchi 8¾08	65¾
Hitchi 9¾09	70¾
Hitchi 10¾09	73¾
Hitchi 11¾09	83¾
Hitchi 12¾09	97¾
Hitchi 13¾09	100½
HmeF 9.65s81	94
HosAll 10s99	84
HosAll 10s91	94
Hostin 5¼94	59½
HousF 4¾81	92 1-32
HousF 4¾87	65
HousF 7¾99	66
HousF 8s84	82½
HouF 10.4s81	96
HouF 10.4s87	96
HouEl 8.38s	82¾
HouF 9s00	76¾
HouF 7.85s86	79¼
HouF 9½83	89½
HouF 8¾91	84½
Humm 11.7s98	81¾
Humm 9½98	72
HuntIR 9¾04	69
ITTF 9.7s83	90
ITTF 11¼85	91
IIIBel 3¾81	91½
IIIBel 7¾86	63¾
IIIBel 8s04	68
IIIBel 8¼16	68
IICnt 3¼89H	49
IIIPw 8¼07	70½
Inco 6.85s93	62
InMic 10¼82	94½
InMic 11¼94	92¾
Famly 5s81	85½
Famly 9¾90	55
Farrah 5s84	43½
Feddr 5s96	38¾
Feddr 8¾94	60½
FedN 4¼s96	72¾
FedSt 7¼02	63¾
Fllmwy 11s98	73
Fllmwy 10s99	65
FlaCp 6.65s85	68
FlaCp 8¾s00	68
FlaSy 14s89	95¾
FstChi 6¼80	95½
FstChi 7¾86	77¼
FlmBn 9s83	86½
FMerBc 9¾83	90¾
FtNBall 9s84	89½
FtNBo 6¾88	97¼
FtNBo 7.6s81	91¼
FtNBo 7.2s85	81¼
FtNBo 8¾00	90¼
FtNBo 8.3s85	81¼
FtPenn 5s93	44¾
FstSec 11s99	98½
FtWis 8½96	73
FtsbM 4¼97	60
FtshF 4½94	57½
FlexIV 4¼97	72
Flnlk 8¼96	78¼
FlaPL 8¾82	98¾
FlaPL 9¼84	89¼
FlyTigr 7s80	93 17-32
Ford 8½90	76
FrdC 8½90A	78
FrdC 8½90N	80¼
FrdC 8½91	73½
FrdC 7½91	65¼
FrdC 4½96	56
FrdC 4¾98	62
FrdC 7½92	69¼
FrdC 7¾93	64½
FrdC 9¼81	96¼
FrdC 10½94	88½
FrdC 8¾83	90¼
FrdC 9.7s00	76¾
FrdC 8¾86	84¼
FrdC 9¼01	81
FrdC 8¼84	83
FrdC 9¼01	67
FrdC 8¼84	83¼
FrdC 8¾88	77¼
FrdC 8¼89	74½
FrdC 7.85s85	77
FrdC 8½02	70
Grum 4¼92	86½
Grum 8s99	148
GffWn 6s88	67½
GffWn 5½93	97½
GffWn 7s03A	54
GffWn 7s03B	53½
GlfMO 5s15	44½
GlfMO 4s44	29¾
GlfMo 5s54	32
GlfOil 8½85	74½
GlfOil 8½86	82
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnAcc 4¾85	76
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnEl 5.3s92	65¼
GnEl 7½96	69¼
GnEl 8½84	75¾
GEICr 8½82	90½
GEICr 8.6s85	85
GEIC 8.65s84	88¾
GEICr 8½84	87
GEICr 9¼84	87¾
GEICr 9¾87	88
GEICr 11¾88	96½
GEICr 11½90	97¾
GenFin 9½84	88
GFood 8¾90	85½
GFood 7½84	87
GHost 7s94	52
GnInst 8s92	93½
GAmIls 8¾95	82
GMA 5s80	95 1-16
GMA 5s88r	94½
GMA 5s81	93½
GMA 5s81r	92¾
GMA 4¾82	85½
GMA 4¾83	82¾
GMA 4¾84	80
GMA 8½86A	81¼
GMA 8¼86J	81¼
GMA 8.15s86	80
GMA 8¼96	70¾
GMA 11¾87	86
GMA 8s02	68¾
GMA 7.3s85	79½
GMA 8¼06	66
GMA 8.65s08	72
GMA 8¾88	78
GMA 8¾85	88½
GMA 9s84	88½
GMA 9¼86	84½
GMA 9¼00	73¼
GMA 9¼89	81½
GMA 9.4s04	75¼
GM 8.05s85	84¾
GM 8¾05	75
GTE 4s90	59
GTE 6¼91	79¼
GTE 8s97	63½
GTE 8¾95	82½
GTE 6¼96	79
GTE 9¾99	82
GTCat 8¾96	73¼
GWat 8¾96	85
Gene 10¾84	100½
GaPac 5¼96	100½
GaPac 6¾82	90¼
GaPac 7¼85	83
GaPac 12s87	98¼
GaPw 8¾00	66¼
GaPw 8¾01	58
GaPw 7¾01	58
GaPw 7½02D	60
GaPw 8¾04	66
GaPw 11¾00	84½
GaPw 11¾05	85½
GaPw 9¾08	71
GaPw 10½09	78¼
GaPw 11s99	83¾
GaPw 12¼98	93¾
Gdrch 7s97	63
Gdrch 9¾82	93¾
Gdyr 8.6s95	73
Gdyr 7.35s97	67
GordnJ 5s88	98¾
Grace 4¼90	78
Grace 6½96	143½
GranC 4¾94	63
GtNor 8¾82	91¾
GtWst 6s87	71
GGlon 4¼92	74
Grevh 9¾01	74¾
GreyF9.7 84	87¼
GthRt 6¾82	81½
LTV 11s07	73½
Lear$ 10s04	72
Lfemk 11s98	78½
Lfemk 11¾99	83½
LigCp 6s92	63
LincFt 8½96	72
Lionel 10½99	74
Litton 3½87	127
Litton 87s9	128
Lockh 4¼92	72
Loew 6¾93	71½
LomN 5½91	75½
LonSI 4½90	88
LgISl 5½93	112
LgIsLI 9¼82	90½
LgIsLI 9¼83	88
LgIsLI 9¾84	89¼
LorillId 6¾93	70¾
LorillId 4¾86	66¼
LorillId 4¾96	46½
NCR 9s85	86
Harrid 8½96	65
Hawn 9s2000	79
Heinz 7¼97	78½
Helir 9½87	81
Helir 9¼91	76½
Helir 8.1s87	78
Hercul 6½99	81
Hercul 8¾83	88½
Hercul 9¾87	88
Hershn 4½97	58¼
Hershn 8¾85	83½
Hilton 5¼92	51½
Hilton 9¾98	87¾
Hitchi 5½93	72¾
Hitchi 6¾96	65¼
Hitchi 7¾98	65¾
Hitchi 8¾00	65¾
Hitchi 8¾01	64¾
Hitchi 9¾04	70¾
Hitchi 9¾05	70¾
Hitchi 8¾07	65¾
Hitchi 8¾08	65¾
Hitchi 9¾09	70¾
Hitchi 10¾09	73¾
Hitchi 11¾09	83¾
Hitchi 12¾09	97¾
Hitchi 13¾09	100½
HmeF 9.65s81	94
HosAll 10s99	84
HosAll 10s91	94
Hostin 5¼94	59½
HousF 4¾81	92 1-32
HousF 4¾87	65
HousF 7¾99	66
HousF 8s84	82½
HouF 10.4s87	96
HouEl 8.38s	82¾
HouF 9s00	76¾
HouF 7.85s86	79¼
HouF 9½83	89½
HouF 8¾91	84½
Humm 11.7s98	81¾
Humm 9½98	72
HuntIR 9¾04	69
ITTF 9.7s83	90
ITTF 11¼85	91
IIIBel 3¾81	91½
IIIBel 7¾86	63¾
IIIBel 8s04	68
IIIBel 8¼16	68
IICnt 3¼89H	49
IIIPw 8¼07	70½
Inco 6.85s93	62
InMic 10¼82	94½
InMic 11¼94	92¾
Famly 5s81	85½
Famly 9¾90	55
Farrah 5s84	43½
Feddr 5s96	38¾
Feddr 8¾94	60½
FedN 4¼s96	72¾
FedSt 7¼02	63¾
Fllmwy 11s98	73
Fllmwy 10s99	65
FlaCp 6.65s85	68
FlaCp 8¾s00	68
FlaSy 14s89	95¾
FstChi 6¼80	95½
FstChi 7¾86	77¼
FlmBn 9s83	86½
FMerBc 9¾83	90¾
FtNBall 9s84	89½
FtNBo 6¾88	97¼
FtNBo 7.6s81	91¼
FtNBo 7.2s85	81¼
FtNBo 8¾00	90¼
FtNBo 8.3s85	81¼
FtPenn 5s93	44¾
FstSec 11s99	98½
FtWis 8½96	73
FtsbM 4¼97	60
FtshF 4½94	57½
FlexIV 4¼97	72
Flnlk 8¼96	78¼
FlaPL 8¾82	98¾
FlaPL 9¼84	89¼
FlyTigr 7s80	93 17-32
Ford 8½90	76
FrdC 8½90A	78
FrdC 8½90N	80¼
FrdC 8½91	73½
FrdC 7½91	65¼
FrdC 4½96	56
FrdC 4¾98	62
FrdC 7½92	69¼
FrdC 7¾93	64½
FrdC 9¼81	96¼
FrdC 10½94	88½
FrdC 8¾83	90¼
FrdC 9.7s00	76¾
FrdC 8¾86	84¼
FrdC 9¼01	81
FrdC 8¼84	83
FrdC 9¼01	67
FrdC 8¼84	83¼
FrdC 8¾88	77¼
FrdC 8¼89	74½
FrdC 7.85s85	77
FrdC 8½02	70
Grum 4¼92	86½
Grum 8s99	148
GffWn 6s88	67½
GffWn 5½93	97½
GffWn 7s03A	54
GffWn 7s03B	53½
GlfMO 5s15	44½
GlfMO 4s44	29¾
GlfMo 5s54	32
GlfOil 8½85	74½
GlfOil 8½86	82
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnAcc 4¾85	76
GnATr 5¼99	73
GnEl 5.3s92	65¼
GnEl 7½96	69¼
GnEl 8½84	75¾
GEICr 8½82	90½
GEICr 8.6s85	85
GEIC 8.65s84	88¾
GEICr 8½84	87
GEICr 9¼84	87¾
GEICr 9¾87	88
GEICr 11¾88	96½
GEICr 11½90	97¾
GenFin 9½84	88
GFood 8¾90	85½
GFood 7½84	87
GHost 7s94	52
GnInst 8s92	93½
GAmIls 8¾95	82
GMA 5s80	95 1-16
GMA 5s88r	94½
GMA 5s81	93½
GMA 5s81r	92¾
GMA 4¾82	85½
GMA 4¾83	82¾
GMA 4¾84	80
GMA 8½86A	81¼
GMA 8¼86J	81¼
GMA 8.15s86	80
GMA 8¼96	70¾
GMA 11¾87	86
GMA 8s02	68¾
GMA 7.3s85	79½
GMA 8¼06	66
GMA 8.65s08	72
GMA 8¾88	78
GMA 8¾85	88½
GMA 9s84	88½
GMA 9¼86	84½
GMA 9¼00	73¼
GMA 9¼89	81½
GMA 9.4s04	75¼
GM 8.05s85	84¾
GM 8¾05	75
GTE 4s90	59
GTE 6¼91	79¼
GTE 8s97	63½
GTE 8¾95	82½
GTE 6¼96	79
GTE 9¾99	82
GTCat 8¾96	73¼
GWat 8¾96	85
Gene 10¾84	100½
GaPac 5¼96	100½
GaPac 6¾82	90¼
GaPac 7¼85	83
GaPac 12s87	98¼
GaPw 8¾00	66¼
GaPw 8¾01	58
GaPw 7¾01	58
GaPw 7½02D	60
GaPw 8¾04	66
GaPw 11¾00	84½
GaPw 11¾05	85½
GaPw 9¾08	71
GaPw 10½09	78¼
GaPw 11s99	83¾
GaPw 12¼98	93¾
Gdrch 7s97	63
Gdrch 9¾82	93¾
Gdyr 8.6s95	73
Gdyr 7.35s97	67
GordnJ 5s88	98¾
Grace 4¼90	78
Grace 6½96	143½
GranC 4¾94	63
GtNor 8¾82	91¾
GtWst 6s87	71
GGlon 4¼92	74
Grevh 9¾01	74¾
GreyF9.7 84	87¼
GthRt 6¾82	81½
LTV 11s07	73½
Lear$ 10s04	72
Lfemk 11s98	78½
Lfemk 11¾99	83½
LigCp 6s92	63
LincFt 8½96	72
Lionel 10½99	74
Litton 3½87	127
Litton 87s9	128
Lockh 4¼92	72
Loew 6¾93	71½
LomN 5½91	75½
LonSI 4½90	88
LgISl 5½93	112
LgIsLI 9¼82	90½
LgIsLI 9¼83	88
LgIsLI 9¾84	89¼
LorillId 6¾93	70¾
LorillId 4¾86	66¼
LorillId 4¾96	46½
NCR 9s85	86
Harrid 8½96	65
Hawn 9s2000	79
Heinz 7¼97	78½
Helir 9½87	81
Helir 9¼91	76½
Helir 8.1s87	78
Hercul 6½99	81
Hercul 8¾83	88½
Hercul 9¾87	88
Hershn 4½97	58¼
Hershn 8¾85	83½
Hilton 5¼92	51½
Hilton 9¾98	87¾
Hitchi 5½93	72¾
Hitchi 6¾96	65¼
Hitchi 7¾98	65¾
Hitchi 8¾00	65¾
Hitchi 8¾01	64¾
Hitchi 9¾04	70¾
Hitchi 9¾05	70¾
Hitchi 8¾07	65¾
Hitchi 8¾08	65¾
Hitchi 9¾09	70¾
Hitchi 10¾09	73¾
Hitchi 11¾09	83¾
Hitchi 12¾09	97¾
Hitchi 13¾09	100½
HmeF 9.65s81	94
HosAll 10s99	84
HosAll 10s91	94
Hostin 5¼94	59½
HousF 4¾81	92 1-32
HousF 4¾87	65
HousF 7¾99	66
HousF 8s84	82½
HouF 10.4s87	96
HouEl 8.38s	82¾
HouF 9s00	76¾
HouF 7.85s86	79¼
HouF 9½83	89½
HouF 8¾91	84½
Humm 11.7s98	81¾
Humm 9½98	72
HuntIR 9¾04	69
ITTF 9.7s83	90
ITTF 11¼85	91
IIIBel 3¾81	91½
IIIBel 7¾86	63¾
IIIBel 8s04	68
IIIBel 8¼16	68
IICnt 3¼89H	49
IIIPw 8¼07	70½
Inco 6.85s93	62
InMic 10¼82	94½
InMic 11¼94	92¾
Famly 5s81	85½
Famly 9¾90	55
Farrah 5s84	43½
Feddr 5s96	38¾
Feddr 8¾94	60½
FedN 4¼s96	72¾
FedSt 7¼02	63¾
Fllmwy 11s98	73
Fllmwy 10s99	65
FlaCp 6.65s85	68
FlaCp 8¾s00	68
FlaSy 14s89	95¾
FstChi 6¼80	95½
FstChi 7¾86	77¼
FlmBn 9s83	86½
FMerBc 9¾83	90¾
FtNBall 9s84	89½
FtNBo 6¾88	97¼
FtNBo 7.6s81	91¼
FtNBo 7.2s85	81¼
FtNBo 8¾00	90¼
FtNBo 8.3s85	81¼
FtPenn 5s93	44¾
FstSec 11s99	98½
FtWis 8½96	73
FtsbM 4¼97	60
FtshF 4½94	57½
FlexIV 4¼97	72
Flnlk 8¼96	78¼
FlaPL 8¾82	98¾
FlaPL 9¼84	89¼
FlyTigr 7s80	93 17-32
Ford 8½90	76
FrdC 8½90A	78
FrdC 8½90N	80¼
FrdC 8½91	73½
FrdC 7½91	65¼
FrdC 4½96	56
FrdC 4¾98	62
FrdC 7½92	69¼
FrdC 7¾93	64½
FrdC 9¼81	96¼
FrdC 10½94	88½
FrdC 8¾83	90¼
FrdC 9.7s00	76¾
FrdC 8¾86	84¼
FrdC 9¼01	81
Fr	

American Exchange Options

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Feb —		— May —		— Aug —		N.Y.
A M F	15	297	⅛	136	1⅛	105	1-16	15¼
A M F	20	o	o	521	¼	56	7-16	15¼
A S A	20	255	21⅞	25	21¾	b	b	22¼
A S A	25	74	27	72	27	o	o	22¼
A S A p	25	o	o	4	⅛	2	3-16	22¼
A S A	30	614	22½	147	22½	12	22	22¼
A S A p	30	77	1-16	48	7-16	77	⅜	22¼
A S A	35	1784	17	85	17¾	7	18½	22¼
A S A p	35	3	1-16	200	7-16	35	1 1-16	22¼
A S A	40	2725	13⅝	217	13¾	62	14½	22¼
A S A p	40	530	1-16	426	1⅛	57	2	22¼
A S A	45	b	b	324	10¾	39	11¾	22¼
A S A p	45	b	b	319	23⅜	108	3⅜	22¼
A S A	50	b	b	1043	7⅜	120	9⅜	22¼
A S A p	50	b	b	366	4⅜	56	5⅛	22¼
Avnet	20	20	2¾	13	9⅛	o	o	28¾
Avnet	25	4000	3⅜	141	4⅜	22	5¼	28¾
Avnet	30	b	b	342	2 7-16	38	3¼	28¾
Bally	25	435	5	307	7	b	b	29¾
Bally	30	1989	15-16	1408	4⅛	515	5⅜	29¾
Bally	35	2288	⅛	2273	2 3-16	512	3⅜	29¾
Bally	40	296	1-16	1728	1 1-16	478	2¼	29¾
Bally	45	31	1-16	1251	9-16	b	b	29¾
Caterp	50	20	5	o	o	o	o	55⅛
Caterp	55	141	9-16	o	o	o	o	55⅛
Caterp	60	o	o	42	15-16	o	o	55⅛
Con Ed	20	o	o	3	2¾	20	2⅜	21⅜
Con Ed	25	o	o	30	3-16	150	7-16	21⅜
Dr Pep	10	51	5¼	11	5¾	20	5⅛	15
Dr Pep	15	2195	7-16	571	2 5-16	177	2¼	15
Dr Pep	20	o	o	230	¾	b	b	15
El Pas	15	o	o	5	14⅜	o	o	30¼
El Pas	20	214	10⅛	386	10½	205	10½	30¼
El Pas	25	3687	5⅛	2889	6⅜	204	7½	30¼
El Pas	30	b	b	4202	4	329	5	30¼
Fleetw	10	27	1-16	b	b	b	b	8¾
Grace	30	35	13	o	o	o	o	43⅛
Grace	35	65	7⅜	6	8¾	o	o	43⅛
Grace	40	571	2⅜	673	5½	75	6½	43⅛
Grace	45	b	b	336	2 15-16	58	3¼	43⅛
LaPac	19⅜	11	5⅜	15	6	1	7	25⅜
LaPac	24⅛	347	1⅞	111	3½	24	3½	25⅜
LaPac	29½	b	b	42	1⅛	29	1⅜	25⅜
MGIC	20	o	o	14	7⅛	b	b	26½
MGIC	25	171	1½	38	3⅜	27	4⅜	26½
MGIC	30	539	⅛	421	2	110	3½	26½
MGIC	35	20	1-16	125	1	b	b	26½
N Dist	25	10	4⅜	30	5½	10	5⅝	29¼
N Dist	30	140	5-16	94	2¼	13	3	29¼
N Dist	35	b	b	46	3	17	1¾	29¼
N Semi	25	o	o	3	13½	o	o	38⅝
N Semi	30	14	8⅜	10	9¾	o	o	38⅝
N Semi	35	169	3⅜	66	6	9	7½	38⅝
N Semi	40	b	b	113	3⅛	25	4⅜	38⅝
Nort S	15	7	1-16	27	13-16	121	1¼	14
Penney	25	58	⅛	20	1⅛	o	o	24
Penney	30	o	o	6	¼	5	⅜	24
PhilPt	35	o	o	2	26⅛	b	b	40⅝
PhilPt	40	5	20⅞	10	20¼	47	21½	40⅝
PhilPt	45	46	15½	78	16½	19	16¾	40⅝
PhilPt	50	147	10⅝	254	12	141	12⅛	40⅝
PhilPt	55	b	b	562	8	107	9¾	40⅝
PhilPt	60	b	b	633	5½	158	6⅜	40⅝
Searle	15	61	6	32	6⅜	28	6⅞	21⅛
Searle	20	646	1 1-16	224	2 11-16	41	3¼	21⅛
Searle	25	b	b	283	13-16	153	1 11-16	21⅛
SimPat	10	336	⅛	111	1	88	1 7-16	9⅝
SimPat	15	3	1-16	55	⅛	b	b	9⅝
Sterlg	15	1	3½	o	o	o	o	18½
Sterlg	20	439	3-16	157	1⅜	327	2⅛	18½
Temco	30	10	12⅜	b	b	b	b	44¼
Temco	35	167	9¾	302	10	65	11¼	44¼
Temco	40	880	4⅞	1210	5¼	250	6⅞	44¼
Temco	45	1768	⅞	1213	3	372	4⅛	44¼
Tiger	20	61	3½	16	4¼	12	5¼	22⅝
Tiger	25	73	2-16	77	1⅞	62	2¾	22⅝
Zenith	10	138	5-16	64	1 1-16	124	1¾	10
Zenith	15	o	o	60	¼	b	b	10

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		
Asarco	20	15	35	7	35	b	b	56
Asarco	25	31	28½	2	30	o	o	56
Asarco	30	190	26	9	24¾	22	27	56
Asarco	35	93	21½	56	21½	26	31	56
Asarco	40	435	16⅜	61	17	19	24	56
Asarco	45	1100	11¾	68	14	21	16	56
Asarco	50	2832	7⅜	458	10¼	195	12¼	56
Beat F	20	18	1¼	10	2	10	3	21⅛
Beat F	25	o	o	20	½	35	13-16	21⅛
Chase	35	11	5	o	o	10	6½	39¼
Chase	40	65	1 1-16	o	o	3	3½	39¼
Chase	45	6	⅛	172	⅜	b	b	39¼
Cstlval	20	1	30¼	o	o	o	o	31¾
Cstlval	25	26	25⅜	o	o	o	o	31¾
Cstlval	30	358	21½	9	20	o	o	31¾
Cstlval	35	448	17¼	86	17¾	o	o	31¾
Coastal	20	20	11⅞	19	12	11	12⅜	31¾
Coastal	25	1020	7¼	277	7¾	2	8¼	31¾
Coastal	30	b	b	946	4¾	107	5⅜	31¾
Deere	35	122	1 13-16	15	3¼	o	o	36¼
Deere	40	50	⅛	16	1¼	2	2	36¼
G Tel	25	o	o	o	o	20	3⅜	27½
G Tel	30	6	⅛	7	9-16	3	13-16	27½
Gillet	25	224	1 1-16	5	2⅛	5	3⅝	24⅜
Gillet	30	o	o	6	11-16	5	1⅜	24⅜
Hercul	20	345	3⅜	101	4⅜	228	4¾	23⅜
Hercul	25	649	1	241	2	99	2¾	23⅜
Natomas	35	292	9	90	10⅜	18	12¼	43
Natomas p	35	196	7-16	75	1⅜	25	1 15-16	43
Natomas	40	1025	5	171	7⅜	37	8¾	43
Natomasp	40	919	1½	55	2¾	10	3⅜	43
Natomas	45	1163	2⅜	312	4⅜	102	6¼	43
Natomasp	45	44	4¼	25	5¼	o	o	43
Pfizer	30	o	o	5	8	b	b	37
Pfizer	35	42	2¾	o	o	22	5⅛	37
Pfizer	40	80	½	39	1⅜	1	3	37
Pfizer	45	10	⅛	18	⅞	o	o	37
Ph Mor	30	109	3¾	5	4⅜	6	6½	33¼
Ph Mor	35	127	⅞	44	2	3	3¼	33¼
Ph Mor	40	64	⅛	65	½	2	1½	33¼
SI Col	50	63	25	33	26½	1	26	75¼
SI Col	60	1658	15⅜	513	17½	192	18½	75¼
SI Col	70	3079	7½	535	9¾	257	11	75¼
		— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		
Aetna	30	6	5½	10	6¼	o	o	34¾
Aetna p	30	35	⅛	7	¾	4	1	34¾
Aetna	35	124	2	12	3	o	o	34¾
Aetna p	35	129	2 1-16	39	2 9-16	19	2¾	34¾
Aetna	40	40	7-16	o	o	4	1 11-16	34¾
Aetna p	40	10	⅝	5	1¾	o	o	34¾
Am Cya	25	36	8⅛	5	9½	b	b	32¼
Am Cya	30	343	5	105	6	3	6⅜	32¼
Am Cya	35	1608	2 11-16	341	4	47	5	32¼
Am Exp	25	2	4¼	3	5	b	b	28½
Am Exp	30	41	1⅛	9	2	o	o	28½
Am Exp	35	3	5-16	13	⅞	1	1¼	28½
Am Hom	25	39	1½	12	2½	9	3½	25
Am Hom	30	142	¼	8	⅝	30	1¼	25
Burrgh	60	6	18	1	19¼	b	b	78⅛
Burrgh	70	45	10¾	6	12¼	1	13	34¼
Burrgh	80	413	4¼	21	6½	o	o	78⅛
Burrgh	90	331	15-16	96	3	6	4	78⅛
C Tel	15	o	o	o	o	4	1	14
Dig Eq	50	25	25¾	o	o	o	b	75¾
Dig Eq	60	200	17	17	18¼	o	o	75¾
Dig Eq	70	710	7⅜	50	11¼	42	11¾	75¾
Dig Eq	80	475	2 15-16	181	5¾	32	7½	75¾
Disney	35	16	9	2	9¾	b	b	43¾
Disney	40	34	5⅛	6	6⅝	o	o	43¾
Disney	45	80	2⅛	9	3⅝	10	4¾	43¾
Disney	50	137	¾	12	1⅞	24	2⅜	43¾
du Pnt	35	45	5¾	25	7	o	o	39⅞
du Pnt	40	247	2½	24	3⅜	11	5	39⅞
du Pnt	45	255	⅜	42	1⅞	4	2 15-16	39⅞
Fst Ch	15	24	⅜	68	1 7-16	37	1 13-16	13½
Fst Ch	20	o	o	5	5-16	20	⅝	13½

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Goodyr	10	o	o	2	4½	o	o	14
Goodyr	15	91	½	45	⅝	48	1 5-16	14
Greyhd	10	o	½	7	⅛	3	2¼	17⅜
Greyhd	15	513	3	275	3⅜	190	3¼	17⅜
Greyhd	20	813	11-16	349	1¼	221	1⅝	17⅜
Gulf O	25	21	21½	b	b	b	b	47⅝
Gulf O	30	388	17⅜	233	17¾	18	18	47⅝
Gulf O	35	2428	12⅜	888	13½	420	13¾	47⅝
Gulf O	40	5399	8¼	1569	9⅜	283	10	47⅝
H F C	15	o	o	o	o	o	3¼	17
H F C	20	172	½	50	9-16	72	⅞	17
Lilly	50	64	5	10	6¾	o	o	53¾
Lilly	60	188	1⅛	48	2½	b	b	53¾
Merril	15	115	9⅜	30	9⅜	b	b	24¾
Merril	20	1658	5¾	218	6¼	67	7	24¾
Merril	25	1848	2¾	435	3¼	237	4⅛	24¾
MesaPl	40	10	26½	o	o	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	40	o	o	2	2	4	b	67¾
MesaPl p	45	28	1-16	19	7-16	o	b	67¾
MesaPl p	50	2872	1⅞	6	1	20	b	67¾
MesaPl p	50	215	5-16	123	15-16	15	1½	67¾
MesaPl	60	1000	9⅜	140	13⅜	35	14¼	67¾
MesaPl p	60	403	2 1-16	34	3¾	14	4½	67¾
MesaPl	70	664	5	155	7⅜	49	9¾	67¾
MesaPl p	70	68	2	3	8	37	8½	67¾
MesaPl p	60	102	48	22	48½	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	60	2	1-16	66	⅛	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	70	117	38¾	18	39	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	70	50	¼	5	½	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	80	47	28⅜	b	b	b	b	67¾
MesaPl p	80	77	5-16	b	b	b	b	67¾
Motrla	40	100	21½	o	o	o	o	61¾
Motrla	45	50	16⅜	o	o	o	o	61¾
Motrla	50	115	11¾	100	13⅜	o	o	61¾
Motrla	60	282	4¼	3	6⅛	o	o	61¾
Phelps	20	5	23¼	5	24¾	o	o	46½
Phelps	25	13	20	3	20	o	o	46½
Phelps	30	143	15⅜	4	15¾	o	o	46½
Phelps	35	321	12	137	12¼	8	12	46½
Phelps	40	877	7¼	243	8½	57	9¼	46½
Pitney	25	3	9½	1	9	b	b	34¾
Pitney	30	92	5	30	5¾	o	o	34¾
Pitney	35	103	2¼	109	o	3	73	34¾
Proc G	70	13	2 15-16	o	o	2	2	70¾
Proc G	80	14	½	7	1⅛	3	2¼	70¾
Rite A	25	6	2½	b	b	b	b	26½
Rite A	30	11	9-16	b	b	b	b	26½
T R W	35	10	10	o	o	o	o	44¾
T R W	40	4	6¼	31	7¾	o	o	44¾
T R W	45	145	2¾	21	4¾	1	5½	44¾
T R W	50	314	1¼	25	2½	3	3½	44¾
Tandy	20	4	11	o	o	b	b	30¼
Tandy	25	24	5⅜	16	7⅜	b	b	30¼
Tandy	30	151	2⅜	90	4¼	28	5	30¼
Tandy	35	48	1	30	1⅞	8	2¾	30¼
Texaco	25	361	14¾	158	15½	10	14¾	40¼
Texaco	30	1976	10½	584	11½	134	12	40¼
Texaco	35	3439	6⅛	2287	7¼	616	8½	40¼
Texaco	40	3794	3⅜	1217	5⅛	481	5¾	40¼
U Carb	35	o	o	5	10	b	b	44¾
U Carb	40	23	5⅜	40	6½	6	7¼	44¾
U Carb	45	156	2⅛	30	3⅜	54	4¾	44¾
U Carb	50	154	⅜	26	1¾	55	2 9-16	44¾
U S St	15	23	6¾	9	6¾	o	o	21¼
U S St	20	330	2 3-16	63	2 13-16	20	3½	21¼
U S St	25	366	7-16	77	⅞	66	1½	21¼
Wm Lm	20	25	2¼	61	3¼	o	o	21½
Wm Lm	25	50	½	o	o	17	1¾	21½
Westng p	15	20	1-16	89	3-16	b	b	24⅜
Westng	20	26	5¾	112	6	12	6¾	24⅜
Westng p	20	198	⅜	139	½	67	⅜	24⅜
Westng	25	513	2	162	2 15-16	44	3½	24⅜
Westng p	25	276	1⅝	52	2 3-16	23	2½	24⅜
Westng	30	276	⅜	131	1 3-16	57	1⅜	24⅜
Westng p	30	29	5¼	1	5½	20	5¾	24⅜

Total volume 134,404 Open interest 1,409,558
o—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Chicago Options Table

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close	
		— Feb —		— May —		— Aug —		N.Y.	
A E P	15	o	o	34	2 15-16	93	3⅜	17⅜	
A E P	20	o	o	217	¼	53	½	17⅜	
Am Hos	30	6	3	o	o	o	o	32¾	
Am Hos	35	22	1-16	20	1½	19	2½	32¾	
A M P	35	18	3¾	o	o	o	o	39½	
Bally	25	73	4⅜	28	7¼	b	b	29¾	
Bally	30	469	1-16	287	4⅜	25	5¼	29¾	
Bally	35	235	1-16	447	2 3-16	34	3¾	29¾	
Bally	40	92	1-16	306	1 1-16	115	2¼	29¾	
Bofty	45	o	o	218	9-16	b	b	29¾	
Baxter	40	o	o	o	o	5	6¾	42½	
Baxter	45	309	⅛	267	2⅜	21	4¼	42½	
Baxter	50	57	1-16	145	1 3-16	49	2¾	42½	
Blk Dk	15	20	4¾	o	o	1	3½	21¾	
Blk Dk	20	159	1⅜	1982	1 1-16	132	2¾	21¾	
Blk Dk	25	869	1-16	68	⅜	391	1¼	21¾	
Boeing	35	14	30⅜	b	b	b	b	66½	
Boeing	40	8	26¼	167	27⅜	75	28½	66½	
Boeing	45	130	21⅜	213	22	238	24¼	66½	
Boeing	50	1437	16¼	821	18¼	446	19⅜	66½	
Boeing	60	b	b	1527	9¾	223	11¾	66½	
Boeing	70	39	1	1982	4	214	6¼	66½	
Bois C	30	45	10½	9	9¾	7	7	40¾	
Bois C	35	182	5½	112	6½	7	6¼	40¾	
Bois C	40	622	1⅞	285	3½	28	4	40¾	
C B S	45	70	6¾	o	o	o	o	51⅜	
C B S	50	25	2¼	10	3½	o	o	51⅜	
Coke	30	9	4	3	5	o	o	34¼	
Coke	35	141	⅜	39	1⅜	37	3¼	34¼	
Coke	40	o	o	104	9-16	b	b	34¼	
Colgat	15	2	1-16	86	17-16	103	1¼	13¾	
Colgat	20	o	o	2	1-16	b	b	13¾	
Conw Ed	20	32	7-16	11	1⅛	46	1¾	20⅝	
Conw Ed	25	o	o	o	o	34	5-16	20⅝	
C Data	40	13	20½	30	21	b	b	60¼	
C Data	45	43	15⅜	6	16¾	63	17¾	60¼	
C Data	50	413	10⅜	152	12⅜	25	13⅜	60¼	
C Data	60	1441	1 7-16	297	5½	129	7¾	60¼	
Gn Dyn	45	o	o	15	32	o	o	76½	
Gn Dyn	50	o	o	18	27½	4	28	76½	
Gn Dyn	60	66	17¼	48	18⅜	19	19⅝	76½	
Gn Dyn	80	b	b	214	12⅜	5	14⅜	76½	
Gen Fd	30	10	1-16	15	1½	25	2 5-16	28¾	
Gen Fd	35	o	o	15	⅛	b	b	28¾	
Gen Fd	40	o	o	15	⅛	b	b	28¾	
Heniet	40	2	26⅜	b	b	b	b	69¾	
Hewlet	45	5	22¼	b	b	b	b	69¾	
Hewlet	50	25	20	o	o	30	12½	69¾	
Hewlet	60	189	10⅛	124	12½	8	14½	69¾	
Hewlet	70	1347	1 7-16	480	5½	38	8¼	69¾	
H Inns	15	89	3½	101	4½	28	5	18½	
H Inns	20	1122	⅛	666	1⅜	131	2 3-16	18½	
N Inns	25	o	1-16	51	⅜	b	b	18½	
Honwll	60	6	29¼	b	b	b	b	89¾	
Honwll	70	114	19¾	42	20½	2	20¾	89¾	
Honwll p	70	35	1-16	255	1	44	5	1 13-16	89¾
Honwll	80	874	5	294	9¾	1234	o	¼	
Honwll p	80	622	⅛	962	2¾	28	4⅜	89¼	
Honwll	90	2629	1 5-16	441	6¾	48	8⅝	89¼	
Honwll p	90	4207	2¼	630	6¾	49	8⅝	89¼	
In Fiv	25	o	o	63	1⅜	2	3⅜	18⅜	
In Fiv	25	o	o	o	o	6	⅝	18⅜	
J Manv	25	37	1-16	61	¾	21	1¼	23¼	
MGIC	25	9	1½	o	o	o	o	26½	
MGIC	30	o	o	1	1⅜	o	o	26½	
Mobil	40	10	23	10	24	b	b	63¾	
Mobil	45	191	18¼	26	20	4	20¼	63¾	
Mobil	50	922	13⅝	518	15¼	101	16½	63¾	
Mobil	55	3648	8¼	928	11⅜	272	13	63¾	
Mobil	60	9740	3¾	2954	7¼	583	9⅜	63¾	
N Semi	25	28	13⅜	16	14	2	14½	38¾	
N Semi	30	716	8½	90	9½	12	11	38¾	
N Semi	35	1491	3½	384	5⅜	110	7⅜	38¾	
N Semi	40	b	b	899	3⅜	158	5¼	38¾	
Occl	20	113	11	199	11¾	b	b	31¼	
Occl	25	3647	6	2017	7⅜	495	8⅜	31⅛	
Occl	30	10332	1½	5372	4½	1109	5¼	31⅛	
Raythn	40	2	39¼	b	b	b	b	79	
Raythn	50	13	28¾	o	o	2	29¾	79	
Raythn	60	13	19¼	11	20¾	o	o	79	
Raythn	70	36	9¾	22	11½	17	12½	79	
Raythn	80	b	b	159	5⅜	20	8	79	
Rynlds	30	15	5	20	5¾	2	6¼	35½	
Rynlds	35	933	15-16	298	2½	160	3¾	35½	
Shumb	60	12	55¼	b	b	b	b	114¾	
Shumb	70	28	42¼	o	o	b	b	114¾	
Slumb	80	80	35¼	4	34⅜	3	35	114¾	
Slumb	90	146	25	60	25	5	27½	114¾	
Slumb	100	342	14½	258	18	23	20	114¾	
Slumb	110	b	b	630	9¾	230	12	114¾	
Skytin	10	102	2⅜	287	3¼	49	4	12½	
Skytin	15	321	1-16	255	15-16	91	1½	12½	
Southn	10	40	1½	1	1⅜	19	2¼	11¾	
Southn	15	o	o	25	1-16	10	3-16	11¾	
St Ind	60	1	47	1	47	b	b	108½	
St Ind	70	o	o	5	38½	4	39	108½	
St Ind	80	5	28	138	30	84	32½	108½	
St Ind	90	112	18	268	20¾	132	23½	108½	
St Ind	100	b	b	873	14¼	405	17	108½	
Tx Gif	25	32	25¼	17	25½	o	o	51½	
Tx Gif	30	955	19½	28	21½	4	23	51½	
Tx Gif	35	958	15	o	o	4	17¼	51½	
Tx Gif	40	b	b	72	13½	3	13¼	51½	
Tx Gif	45	b	b	395	9¾	6	11	51½	
Tx Gif	50	b	b	596	6¾	74	8½	51½	
U A L	20	114	13⅜	149	3¼	366	4⅜	21¼	
U A L	25	263	1-16	232	1¼	108	2	21¼	
U A L	30	o	o	33	⅜	b	b	21¼	
U Tech	35	o	o	1	15½	o	o	50¾	
U Tech	40	44	10⅜	7	11¾	o	o	50¾	

Option &	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
U Tech	45	167	5¼	20	7¾	5	8¾	50¾
U Tech	50	b	b	178	4½	67	6	50¾
J Walt	25	1	2¾	2	4¼	1	5¾	27¾
J Walt	30	10	⅛	13	1¼	2	2¼	27¾
J Walt	35	4	1-16	46	⅜	1	1⅛	27¾
Willims	20	12	20¼	5	20	5	20½	40¾
Willims	25	339	15¼	80	15	24	16	40¾
Willims	30	742	10¼	948	11¼	113	13	40¾
Willims	35	b	b	2065	9	289	10¾	40¾
Willims	40	b	b	1799	5¾	417	7¾	40¾
		— Mar —		— Jun —		— Sep —		
Bruns	10	12	4⅛	16	4¾	7	4⅜	13¾
Bruns	15	280	7-16	328	15-16	68	1⅜	13¾
Dow Ch	25	32	13½	o	o	b	b	38¾
Dow Ch	30	97	8¾	77	9	10	9	38¾
Dow Ch	35	289	4	182	5	12	5⅜	38¾
Dow Ch	40	87	1½	153	2¼	b	b	38¾
Ford	30	11	2⅜	9	3⅜	27	5	32
Ford	35	151	½	68	1 9-16	143	2 5-16	32
Ford	40	30	⅛	245	½	b	b	32
Ford	45	307	1-16	o	o	b	b	32
Gen El	45	22	10¾	o	o	o	o	54¾
Gen El	50	210	5¼	109	6½	o	o	54¾
Gen El	55	432	1 15-16	139	3½	55	4¼	54

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Doubts on Recession Lower Dollar Bonds

(Continued from Page 7)

. the dollar begins weakening t the franc and this starts to in July and August. In Aug-ptember, the dollar starts g down against the mark, and October onwards the dollar sharply against both curren-n the last two years, emergen-kages to buoy the dollar have ed the autumnal decline.

Dollar Is Firm

present, the dollar is firm and is pouring into Wall Street. ugh it is impossible to quanti-resent, bankers in many capi-eport substantial flows into quities.

"It's the year of the U.S. equity," proclaims David Mann, Eurobond manager at Barclays Bank. "European companies have been looking for direct investments in the United States for some time and investors have now awakened to the same value."

With the dollar where it is on the foreign exchange market and share prices not having increased substantially in recent years, there are real bargains to be found, he said.

One likely result of this trend is renewed activity in the issuance of Eurobonds convertible into shares of U.S. companies. However, bankers say many companies are not keen to do this because they deem the price of their shares still too low.

There is one convertible bond currently on offer. Elsevier-NDU NV, an Amsterdam-based publishing and printing group, is selling $20 million of 15-year bonds with a coupon of 8¾ percent under the aegis of Pierson, Heldring & Pierson,. The bonds will be convertible into common stock at a price expected between 250 and 260 guilders, representing a premium of 10-to-15 percent over the prevailing price.

The only other dollar deal is for the Bank of Helsinki, which is selling $20 million of floating-rate certificates of deposit. This five-year paper is retractable to three years at the option of investors. Redemption price after three years is par, after five years is 100¼. Interest will be set at a quarter-point over the London interbank rate. Lead manager is First Chicago.

Prices of DM Eurobonds also eased during the week, but nowhere near as sharply as those in the dollar sector. It is widely assumed that interest rates in West Germany are going to rise, and anticipating that move, money that would be available for investment in the bond market is being sidelined in the short-term money market.

As a result, the issue that was expected to have been announced by Dresdner Bank has been postponed and the issue that Commerzbank is expected to announce also may not make it, market sources report.

For its part, Deutsche Bank is flexing its muscle, increasing the amount on the issue for Australia to 250 million DM from the expected 200 million DM. The issue, to be priced at par with a coupon of 8¼ percent, is being quoted on a when-issued basis at 99¼ for a yield of 8.23 percent.

Deutsche Bank, sole manager of the issue, says that despite the weakening of secondary market prices, demand for the Australian paper has been "outstanding." However, other bankers see the move stemming from the relative freedom of maneuver that Deutsche Bank has as sole manager.

Sevenska Handelsbanken's issue denominated in special drawing rights is reported to have attracted very little interest in the market.

Scheduled to be announced this week is an issue denominated in Units of Account for a triple-A-rated Scandinavian borrower.

Euroboard Yields*
Week Ended Feb. 6
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	12.69 %
Industrials, long term	12.53 %
Industrials, medium term	13.12 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	13.45 %
French franc, long term	12.71 %
Unit of acc.,long term	9.49 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Feb. 8
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,356.0	859.9	496.1
Euroci.	2,218.0	1,890.7	327.3

—CARL GEWIRTZ

Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued from Page 7)

tuons," a Continental banker of the OPEC states. "But we do that for them if they really d to lend directly."

rt of the problem," he added, at lots of money is not in the of central banks but held by e individuals or state agencies y individuals as if they were e companies. They see no re-ibility to the [less developed ries]. It's a lack of knowledge. have to be educated."

the meantime, this senior r went on, "it is an open ques-ow the deficit this year will be ced." One of his worries is that mounting pressure to lend di-to the less developed coun-and with worldwide inflation ing the value of income and ments, the oil producers will creasingly tempted to stop sell-eir oil.

Operations for Spain

volume of loans currently syndicated remains not very The most talked about item week is the number of opera-currently under way for Spain. range from the $200-million, year operation for Fecsa at a in of ⅛ percentage point over ondon interbank offered rate, utopistas de Cataluna's $15-on, eight-year transaction at 1⅜ s over Libor.

ere are about seven Spanish currently under way and ru-of more to come. One banker outes the rush to a desire to into loans before spreads rise maturities fall further. He also reports a fear that the central bank may restrict borrowers' access to the international market.

Mexico's Nafinsa is reportedly looking for up to $200 million. A story making the rounds is that the borrower had mandated Banque Europeenne de Credit to organize a three-year loan at a spread of ⅜ percent over Libor. Nafinsa is said subsequently to have reported being offered a spread of ¼ percent, and BEC is said to have advised Nafinsa to take it. BEC would not comment on the report.

The Australians are also making waves with their demands for low spreads. The Electricity Commission of Victoria has achieved terms on its $50-million operation that have left most bankers speechless: a maturity of 15 years with the spread rising in five-year increments from ⅜, ½, ⅝ percent over Libor.

The operation is managed by Merrill Lynch and the talk of the marketplace is that Merrill is trying to "buy" its way into the business. Merrill's explanation is that Victoria needs a firm commitment of funds to begin a project and intends to tap the fixed-rate bond market as soon as conditions there are attractive. "They need a 15-year commitment to get going, but it's not really a 15-year loan, just a bridge until they can float a bond," a Merrill official said.

Meanwhile, the electricity commissions of New South Wales and Queensland are currently dickering with banks over terms. "They want 15 years at a quarter over Libor," a banker exclaimed.

Denmark, which will be borrowing up to $1.9 billion in foreign loans this year, begins its foray into the market with an operation denominated in Deutsche marks. This is expected to be a seven-year operation under the aegis of Deutsche Bank for between 400 million and 500 million DM at a rate of ⅝ percent over the interbank rate — a slight hardening on the half-point margin it paid on a dollar loan late last year. Denmark will likely next raise a loan denominated in Swiss francs before tapping the dollar market.

Nigeria is raising 122 million DM for eight years at 1 point over the interbank rate. However, the return to participants is sweetened with a half-percent management fee and fees ranging up to 2¼ percent for partipations of 10 million DM or more. "That's the heftiest participation fee I've ever seen," a banker said, "and no doubt a subsidy by the supplier."

Esselte, the Swedish business-system and packing and printing firm, is syndicating a seven-year loan of 100 million French francs through Hambros. The margin is a split rate of ⅜-½ percent over Libor.

Cofiri, a financing vehicle of the Italian state holding company IRI, is seeking $75 million for seven years, offering a spread of ⅝ percent over Libor under the joint direction of Hill Samuel and Lloyds Bank.

—CARL GEWIRTZ



Dave Winfield

West Germans File Suit in U.S. For Land Fraud

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10 (AP) — About 750 West German investors have filed a $100-million land-fraud suit in U.S. District Court here.

A 1971 brochure put out by Las Vegas promoter Leonard Rosen said, "At last there's a place in Nevada where you can't lose" — and allegedy helped convince West German investors to exchange mutual fund shares he sold them for Nevada land. The suit, filed Friday, says the land is worthless.

The suit names Mr. Rosen, 13 corporations he either owned or controlled, The Bank of California, Bank of Nevada, Lawyers Title of Las Vegas and 28 other individuals. The defendants are said to have conspired to defraud owners of shares in Preferred American Realty-Security Fund S.A., or Parfund, a Luxembourg mutual fund founded by Mr. Rosen, by violating U.S. securities laws, the federal Land Sales Full Disclosure Act and federal racketeering laws.

The suit says that Mr. Rosen sold more than $10 million in Parfund shares in West Germany. He allegedly told investors they could get a lot if they had 400 or more Parfund shares. With an exchange rate of $11 a share, West Germans paid at least $4,400 per lot.

The suit said the lots "were worthless if not an actual liability, since ownership [also carried] the burden of real property taxes."

Lisbon Revalues Its Escudo by 6%

LISBON, Feb. 10 (Reuters) — Finance Minister Anibal Cavaco e Silva last night announced a 6-percent revaluation of the escudo as part of the center-right government's fight against inflation.

The minister made the announcement in a television and radio broadcast following proclamation Friday of a new government price structure increasing basic food prices by around 15 percent.

No new rates for major currencies were given after last night's statement. The Bank of Portugal said that its exchange operations would be suspended until Tuesday. Despite the revaluation move, the finance minister said the sliding scale of devaluation of the escudo against other major currencies would continue on a monthly basis of around 0.75 percent, about half its former rate.

Winfield Seeking Record Pact, $20 Million, From the Padres

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — In negotiations that will be carefully watched by both the New York Yankees and the New York Mets, the biggest player contract in sports history is being sought by Dave Winfield of the San Diego Padres — a reported $20 million projected over 10 years.

The projection is based on a 10 percent annual cost-of-inflation raise attached to a $1.3 million salary for the first year.

"It could add up to that," says Al Frohman, who is Winfield's agent, "but basically, Dave is not demanding much more than Nolan Ryan is getting for pitching one day out of four."

Ryan will be paid $1 million by the Houston Astros this season, baseball's highest salary. Winfield, of course, plays the outfield and swings the bat usually four days out of four. Swings it well enough to have hit .308 last year with 34 homers while leading the National League with 118 runs batted in.

Free Agency Near

Pending the new basic agreement between the Players Association and the club owners, Winfield will be a free agent after the coming season unless the Padres sign him or trade him to another team that signs him.

And if Winfield were to be auctioned to the highest bidder as a free agent, he could produce the first Yankees-Mets duel in the free-agent market. George Steinbrenner tried to obtain Winfield in a trade two years ago. The Mets' new owners need to sign a showcase slugger in order to keep their pledge of being willing to invest in the restructuring of the franchise.

Another factor is that Winfield has craved the national attention that a player of his stature would get in New York, either with the mighty Yankees or the rebuilding Mets.

National attention is almost an obsession with the 6-foot-6-inch right-handed slugger who won't be 29 years old until after this baseball season. When he was told recently that his contract negotiations had not attracted much national attention, he said, "I haven't attracted much national attention either." That is primarily because the Padres have not attracted much themselves.

In their 11 seasons, the Padres have never been a serious contender in the National League West.

It is also unlikely that the Padres will challenge the Cincinnati Reds, the Houston Astros and the Los Angeles Dodgers again this year despite the addition of Dave Cash, signed as a free agent after he spent a season as the Montreal Expos' backup second baseman.

What the Padres need is another slugger to prevent opposing teams from pitching around Winfield, although there is talk that they may obtain Al Oliver or Willie Montanez in a trade with the Texas Rangers for Gaylord Perry, the 41-year-old right-hander who walked out on the Padres late last season.

"I've been naked for a long time in the batting order," Winfield says, "but I still led the league in RBIs."

Winfield is one of the few major leaguers who never spent a day in the minors. His athletic ability at the University of Minnesota in 1973 was so apparent that he was the only person ever drafted in three sports — by the Padres in baseball, by the Minnesota Vikings in football (as a tight end) and by both the Atlanta Hawks and the Utah Stars in basketball.

But for all of Winfield's baseball success and current $350,000 salary, some of his Padre teammates do not consider him a true leader.

Winfield's allegiance to the Padres might also depend on the adjustment of Jerry Coleman as their new manager. The one-time Yankee second baseman had been the Padres' broadcaster for eight years until he was named manager in a startling move.

"Jerry's going to have to not only change hats, but also change his credibility and his character," Winfield says. "He's got to go from saying, 'Hello, sports fans' to fining a guy $200 for not hustling."

If the Padres were to emerge as a contender this season, the pleasure of a pennant race might persuade Winfield to lower his contract numbers in order to stay in San Diego, where he is admired as a philanthropist as well as a slugger.

The last two years he has sponsored an autograph party at the All-Star Game for underprivileged youngsters. His foundation has paid for thousands of tickets to Padre games for underprivileged youngsters. His foundation also purchased tickets in three other major league ball parks last year.

"This year we have seven other ball parks for the kids," he says. "Shea Stadium, Atlanta, Houston, Wrigley Field in Chicago, Minnesota, Los Angeles and San Francisco."

Slugger, philanthropist — but now that Winfield has started negotiating with the Padres for a projected $20 million, he will be thought of mostly as a financier.

139 NFL Players Now Free Agents

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — The 139 National Football League players whose contracts expired Friday and who are now free agents:

ATLANTA — LB Brian Cabral, RB Mike Esposito, WR Wallace Francis, WR Al Jenkins, C Paul Rycek.
BALTIMORE — DB Bruce Laird, RB Don McCauley, DB Doug Nettles.
BUFFALO — DE Bob Bell, LB Mario Celotto, RB Mike Collier, WR Danny Fulton, RB Roland Hooks, T Ken Jones, QB Bill Munson, WR Lou Piccone, TE Joe Shipp, DE Sherman White.
CHICAGO — T Lionel Antoine, QB Bob Avellini, G Lynn Boden, LB Doug Buffone, TE Greg Latta, WR Golden Richards, DE Terry Schmidt.
CINCINNATI — WR Isaac Curtis, C Bob Johnson, DE Mack Mitchell, LB Tom Ruud.
CLEVELAND — RB Doug Dennison, DE Jack Gregory.
DALLAS — RB Preston Pearson.
DENVER — DB George Atkinson, LB Rob Nairne, DB Chris Pane, WR Scott Piper, DB Bill Thompson, K Jim Turner, DB Charlie West.
DETROIT — DB Nate Allen, RB Ken Callicutt, DE Don Gray, LB Ed O'Neil, QB Joe Reed, WR Fred Scott, LB Dave Washington, WR Gene Washington.
GREEN BAY — T Tim Stokes, RB Eric Torkelson.
HOUSTON — TE Mike Barber, LB Steve Baumgartner, RB Ronnie Coleman, DE Andy Dorris, G George Reihner, LB Art Stringer, DB C.L. Whittington.
KANSAS CITY — DB Tim Collier, LB Charles Jackson, G Rod Walters.
LOS ANGELES — DB Bob Lee, DB Jackie Wallace.
MIAMI — DB Charlie Babb, RB Norm Bulaich, DB Tim Foley, LB Larry Gordon, G Larry Little, LB Bob Matheson, G-T Ed Newman, WR Bo Rolner, QB Don Strock.
MINNESOTA — LB Wally Hilgenberg, DB Kurt Knoff, DB Paul Krause, LB Derrel Luce, DE Jim Marshall, T Frank Myers, T Steve Riley.
NEW ENGLAND — NT Richard Bishop, DB Dick Conn, RB Sam Cunningham, G Terry Falcon, DB Mike Haynes, RB Andy Johnson, QB Tom Owen, T Garry Puetz, DB Mark Washington.
NEW ORLEANS — T Roger Finnie, C John Hill, C Jim Pietrzak, QB Bobby Scott, T John Watson, T Mike Watson.
NEW YORK GIANTS — T Tom Neville.
NEW YORK JETS — None.
OAKLAND — DT Otis Sistrunk.
PHILADELPHIA — WR Harold Carmichael, DE Carl Hairston, G Wade Key, DB John Sanders.
PITTSBURGH — None.
ST.LOUIS — LB Kurt Allerman, C Tom Banks, DT Charley Davis, RB Willard Harrell, QB Jim Hart, LB Tim Kearney, TE Richard Osborne, DB Perry Smith, DB Roger Wehrli, DE John Zook.
SAN DIEGO — TE Pat Curran, TE Bob Klein, DE John Lee, T Russ Washington.
SAN FRANCISCO — G Johnny Miller, RB O.J. Simpson, WR Fred Solomon.
SEATTLE — T Nick Bebout, DT Bill Cooke, DB Dan Dutek, T Bill Fitzer, WR Jessie Green, DT Bill Gregory, RB Al Hunter, C Art Kuehn, DE Bill Sandifer, TE John Sawyer, G Jeff Sevy, P Herman Weaver.
TAMPA BAY — DB Billy Cesare, DT Randy Crowder, WR Larry Mucker, TE Jim Obradovich.
WASHINGTON — DE Coy Bacon, RB Ike Forte, TE Jean Fugett, C Jim Harlan, DB Dan Harris, QB Kim McQuilken, K Mark Moseley, DE Paul Smith.

Cowboys Refuse Henderson Plea For New Chance

DALLAS, Feb. 10 (AP) — Coach Tom Landry of the Dallas Cowboys has reaffirmed his decision to fire Tom "Hollywood" Henderson, and the linebacker now says he may try out for the New Orleans Saints.

Henderson was fired last November by the National Football League team, which described him as a disruptive influence.

Henderson said he had a 30-minute conference with Landry last week and asked him to think over the possibility of taking him back.

"I didn't want an answer. I wanted him to think about it. I didn't want a conclusion out of the meeting, but I got it," Henderson said.

"I tried everything. I even offered to cut the lawn at the practice field on Saturday. The bottom line was I couldn't even come back and clean cleats.

"I did everything but get on my knees and he still said no," Henderson said. "I threw my ego out the window. I threw my pride out the window. I threw Hollywood out the window. I came in as Thomas Henderson and asked to be reinstated. But to no avail."

Ex-NHL Head Found Guilty

MONTREAL, Feb. 10 (AP) — Clarence Campbell, former president of the National Hockey League, and Gordon Brown, a businessman, have been found guilty of conspiracy to commit bribery in the Sky Shops affair.

An 11-person Quebec Superior Court jury — the 12th juror was excused earlier — took less than 24 hours of deliberations to deliver a verdict.

The jury found that Campbell and Brown had conspired to give a $95,000 benefit to Sen. Louis Giguere in exchange for his influence in obtaining a lease extension from federal authorities for the Sky Shops Export Ltd. duty-free shop at Dorval International Airport here.

Campbell was president of the NHL from 1946 until mid-1977 when he was succeeded by John Ziegler.

More Sports On Page 13

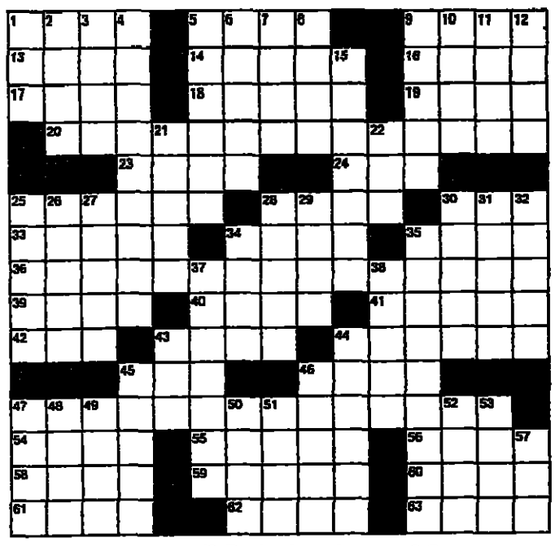
Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices February 8, 1980

	Bid	Ask
Acorn F	24.83	NL
ADV	13.49	NL
Afuture	18.35	NL
AIM Funds:		
CvYld	12.47	13.34
Edson	13.07	NL
HiYld	9.69	10.36
Alpha F	14.68	NL
A BirthT	12.74	13.92
American Funds:		
A Bal	8.42	9.20
Amcp	12.33	13.48
A Mutl	11.76	12.87
An Gth	8.43	9.21
Bond	12.33	13.48
Cah Mg	1.00	NL
Fd Inv	7.89	8.62
Grwth	10.94	11.96
Incom	7.68	8.39
ICA	8.95	9.78
N Pers	7.98	8.72
Wsh Mt	7.37	8.05
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	6.93	7.57
Entrp	9.90	10.82
HI Yld	10.13	10.86
Mun B	20.48	21.50
Reserv	1.00	NL
Ventr	18.61	20.34
Cmstk	11.30	12.35
Fd Am	9.75	10.66
Harbr	11.00	12.02
Pace	22.08	24.13
Provid	3.70	3.99
A GthFd	10.19	10.99
A Herits	3.06	NL
A Ins&Ind	5.21	5.69
A Invest	9.89	NL
A Invinc	12.57	NL
A NtGth	3.91	4.27
AmOpEq	unavail	
Amway	8.18	8.75
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd B	7.96	8.65
Incom	4.12	4.48
Stock	7.77	8.49
BLCGt	15.82	17.29
Babs Inc	1.50	NL
Babs Inv	11.57	NL
Beac Gth	10.78	NL
Beac Hill	10.66	NL
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	11.60	NL
101 Fd	10.03	NL
Bondstk	unavail	
Bost Fnd	9.73	10.63
Bull&Bear Gp:		
Capm	9.93	NL
Capit S	11.07	NL
Golcnd	14.92	NL
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.97	16.36
Condn	9.40	10.27
Divid	2.85	3.11
Month	10.92	11.93
Nt WS	9.31	10.17
Csh RsM	1.00	NL
Cap Pres	1.00	NL
Cent CC	1.00	NL
Cnt Shs	11.28	12.16
Ch HiYd	10.31	11.06
Chart Fd	19.26	21.05
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.14	8.90
Front	6.26	6.95
Share	8.29	9.06
Speci	9.37	10.24
Chp Dlr	17.52	NL
Chem Fd	8.81	9.63
Colonial Funds:		
Sen Sec	7.45	8.36
Fund	10.64	11.63
Grwth	6.85	7.49
Incom	6.89	7.53
Optn	11.14	12.17
Tax Mg	13.36	14.60
Colu Gth	20.48	NL
Cwlth AB	1.11	1.20
Cwlth CD	1.55	1.68
Comp Bd	9.17	9.86
Comp Fd	9.01	9.69
Concord	18.19	NL
Connecticut Gen'l:		
Fund	13.00	14.05
Incom	6.59	7.12
Mun Bd	8.43	9.11
Cons Inv	11.12	11.42
Constel G	15.35	NL
Cont Mut	7.52	NL
Ctry Cap	13.79	14.91
Div Cash	1.00	NL
DivInc m	1.00	NL
Delaware Group:		
Decat	13.93	15.22
Delaw	12.85	14.04
Delch	7.74	8.46
Tx Fre	8.00	8.38
Delta	6.66	7.28
Csh Rs	10.00	NL
Dir Cpa	3.33	NL
DodCx Bl	23.39	NL
DodCx St	19.54	NL
Drex Bur	13.28	NL
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	14.22	15.54
Levse	21.84	23.87
Liq As	1.00	NL
MM Ser	1.00	NL
N Nine	10.44	NL
Spl Inc	7.44	NL
Tax Ex	10.95	NL
Third C	24.21	NL
Eaal Gth	9.96	10.89
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.19	8.85
Cash	1.00	NL
Four's	9.15	NL
Grwth	14.79	15.95
Incom	4.68	5.05
Speci	10.82	11.67
Stock	10.80	11.64
Elfun Tr	18.26	
Elfun Tx	8.46	
Evrgrn	29.47	NL
Fairfld	13.26	14.49
Firm BG	12.92	14.12
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	8.45	9.04
HI Icm	12.16	13.01
Mny M	1.00	NL
MMM	1.00	NL
Optn	13.30	14.22
Tx Fre	10.43	NL
US Gvt	7.72	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Agres	8.49	NL
Bond	6.98	NL
Capit	unavail	
Csh Rsv	1.00	NL
Contfd	11.41	NL
Dlv Inc	1.00	NL
Dstry	10.17	
Eq Inc	21.44	NL
Magel	55.19	NL
Mun Bd	8.42	NL
Fidel	17.55	NL
Gvt Sec	9.72	NL
HI Yld	12.80	NL
Lt Mun	8.65	NL
Puritn	10.63	NL
Salem	6.96	NL
Thrift	9.45	NL
Trend	27.14	NL
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	7.79	NL
Indust	5.63	NL
Incom	9.27	NL
Fst Investors:		
Bnd Ap	13.56	14.62
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	8.43	9.21
Grwth	10.06	10.99
Incom	7.06	7.72
Optn	6.94	7.48
Stock	7.65	8.36
Fst Sec	9.58	10.33
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	19.17	NL
Fnd Gth	4.80	5.25
Founders Group:		
Grwth	6.82	NL
Incom	14.12	NL
Mutal	9.17	10.02
Spect	12.08	NL
Franklin Group:		
AGE	3.74	4.03
Brown	4.71	5.08
DNTC	11.79	12.71
Grwth	6.85	7.39
Utlis	4.04	4.36
Incom	2.04	2.20
US Gov	7.74	8.35
Capit	9.28	9.92
Equit	5.19	5.60
Fundpk	1.00	NL
Funds Inc:	unavail	
Cmrce	8.67	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.45	NL
Pilot	9.51	NL
GT Pac	11.77	NL
Gate Op	15.45	NL
GE S&S	31.01	NL
Gen Sec	12.00	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	27.69	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.88	5.33
Grwth	9.97	10.90
Incom	7.58	NL
Hart Gth	24.95	NL
Hart Lev	17.27	NL
Holds Tr	1.00	NL
Har Man	19.01	20.55
INA HIY	9.81	10.52
ISI Group:		
Grwth	7.07	7.73
Incom	3.86	4.22
Trst Sh	10.57	11.88
TrPo Sh	2.93	
Industry	6.76	NL
Itcap HY	13.84	14.65
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	31.88	34.84
Inv Guid	12.87	NL
Inv Indic	1.44	
Inv Bos	11.97	12.91
Investors Group:		
Ind Gr	9.17	9.86
Csh Mg	1.00	
Disco	8.43	9.21
Grwth	10.06	10.99
Incom	7.06	7.72
Optn	6.94	7.48
Stock	7.65	8.36
Fst Sec	9.58	10.33
Fst Var	1.00	NL
44Wall	19.17	NL
Fnd Gth	4.80	5.25
Founders Group:		
Grwth	6.82	NL
Incom	14.12	NL
Mutal	9.17	10.02
Spect	12.08	NL
Franklin Group:		
AGE	3.74	4.03
Brown	4.71	5.08
DNTC	11.79	12.71
Grwth	6.85	7.39
Utlis	4.04	4.36
Incom	2.04	2.20
US Gov	7.74	8.35
Capit	9.28	9.92
Equit	5.19	5.60
La Asst	1.00	NL
Fundpk	unavail	
Funds Inc:		
Cmrce	8.67	NL
Currnt	1.00	NL
Ind Tr	11.45	NL
Pilot	9.51	NL
GT Pac	11.77	NL
Gate Op	15.45	NL
GE S&S	31.01	NL
Gen Sec	12.00	NL
Gradisn	1.00	NL
Grth Ind	27.69	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.88	5.33
Grwth	9.97	10.90
Incom	7.58	NL
Hart Gth	24.95	NL
Hart Lev	17.27	NL
Holds Tr	1.00	NL
Har Man	19.01	20.55
INA HIY	9.81	10.52
ISI Group:		
Grwth	7.07	7.73
Incom	3.86	4.22
Trst Sh	10.57	11.88
TrPo Sh	2.93	
Industry	6.76	NL
Itcap HY	13.84	14.65
Itcap LA	1.00	NL
Int Invst	31.88	34.84
Inv Guid	12.87	NL
Inv Indic	1.44	
Inv Bos	11.97	12.91
Investors Group:		
Ind Gr	9.17	9.86
IDS Bd	4.46	4.82
IDS Csh	1.00	NL
IDS Grt	8.90	9.68
IDS HIY	4.41	4.59
IDS ND	7.40	8.04
IDS Mutl	9.21	10.01
IDS Prog	3.93	4.27
Tax Ex	4.05	4.22
Stock	20.88	22.69
Select	7.45	8.01
Vor Py	8.13	8.83
Inv Resh	6.57	7.18
Istel	30.20	31.13
Ivy Fd	8.48	NL
JP Grth	12.21	13.27
Janus	25.69	NL
John Hancock:		
Bond	14.25	15.49
Cash	1.00	NL
Grwth	8.98	9.76
Balan	8.27	8.99
Tax Ex	11.59	12.60
Jhn Cap	24.78	NL
Jhn Csh	1.00	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incom	8.50	9.04
Grow	11.16	12.20
HI Yld	9.63	10.33
Mny M	1.00	NL
Mun B	9.03	9.48
Optn	13.32	14.56
Summ	16.38	17.90
Tech	11.52	12.59
Tot Rt	11.37	12.43
Keystone Funds:		
Liq Tr	1.00	NL
Cus B1	15.01	15.68
Cus B2	17.12	18.71
Cus B4	7.28	7.96
Cus K1	7.26	7.93
Cus K2	6.00	6.56
Cus S1	19.64	21.46
Cus S3	10.25	11.20
Int Eq	15.20	16.61
Georg	13.59	14.85
Grwth	12.96	14.16
HI Yld	15.24	16.34
Incom	6.10	6.54
Invest	8.14	8.90
Optn	13.28	14.51
Tax Ex	19.98	20.98
Visto	15.58	17.03
Voyag	13.53	14.79
Rainbw	3.33	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	7.45	NL
Safec Eqt	11.18	12.22
Safec Gth	15.15	16.56
SIP Cap	12.24	13.02
SIP Gth	13.98	14.87
Scudder Funds:		
Csh Inv	1.00	NL
Com St	13.34	NL
Incom	11.56	NL
Intl Fd	17.56	NL
Man R	9.97	NL
MMB	8.83	NL
Speci	41.03	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	8.23	8.46
Equty	6.26	6.86
Invest	9.20	10.05
Ultra	16.64	17.09
Selected Funds:		
Am Shs	7.12	NL
Spl Shs	16.08	NL
Sentinel Group:		
Apex	3.60	3.93
Balan	7.41	8.10
Com S	12.92	14.12
Grwth	11.04	12.07
Sequoia	24.99	NL
Sentry	18.51	20.12
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	32.45	35.46
Incom	17.34	18.95
Invest	14.13	15.44
ShearDv	1.00	NL
Sierra Gt	13.73	NL
Sherm D	42.79	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	13.01	14.22
Invest	11.13	12.16
Trust	8.93	9.76
Vent	11.00	12.02
SB Equty	13.85	14.58
SB I&Gr	14.76	15.54
SoGen In	15.19	15.91
Sw Invs	9.28	10.03
Swinvc	4.64	5.02
Sover In	13.68	14.40
State Bond Grp:		
Com St	5.31	5.80
Divers	5.31	5.80
Progrs	6.21	6.79
StFrm Gt	unavail	
StFrm Bl	unavail	
St Street	59.83	60.19
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.29	NL
Assoc	.97	NL
Invest	1.52	NL
Ocean	9.18	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.25	NL
Csh Rs	1.00	NL
Cap Op	17.19	NL
Stock	16.96	NL
Strat Gth	20.43	NL
Survey	13.58	14.84
Tax Mgd	17.42	19.04
Tmpl Gt	7.08	7.74
Tmpl W	16.01	17.50
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	8.60	9.35
Trns Inv	8.45	9.18
Trav Eq	14.17	17.67
Tudr Hd	8.61	NL
TwnC Gr	9.33	NL
TwnC Sel	12.11	NL
USAA Gt	9.81	NL
USAA Inc	9.79	NL
Unl Accu	4.80	NL
Unif Mut	9.84	NL
Unl Cash	1.00	NL
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.97	12.91
Nat Inv	8.09	8.72
U Cap	18.39	19.83
Un Inc	10.95	11.81
United Funds:		
Accm	8.06	8.81
Bond	5.40	5.90
Con Gr	11.32	12.37
Con Inc	9.63	10.52
HI Inc	12.71	14.98
Incom	9.44	10.32
Mutl	8.03	8.34
Scien	8.74	9.55
Vang	8.64	9.44
Utd Svcs	6.23	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Cash	1.00	NL
Fund	14.50	14.87
Incom	7.00	7.18
Lev Gt	20.17	20.69
Spl Sit	9.25	9.49
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	10.61	11.60
Invest	7.41	8.10
Comm	8.01	8.75
Speci	14.19	15.51
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	20.02	NL
Ft Idx	16.09	NL
Ivest	10.81	NL
Morg	9.70	NL
W HiYd	10.80	NL
W Shrt	14.80	NL
W Itrm	12.35	NL
W Lng	11.71	NL
Wellsl	10.98	NL
Wellin	9.68	NL
West IG	7.55	NL
Wsl HY	9.16	NL
Wh MM	1.00	NL
Windsr	10.27	NL
Varied	unavail	
Wallst G	8.31	9.09
Wein Eq	25.54	NL

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Ancient
5 Mackerellike fish
9 Roe producer
13 St. Paul's has one
14 Epochs upon epochs
16 Where to see El Misti
17 Small boner
18 Footprint, e.g.
19 "—— Old Cowhand"
20 Now and then
23 January event
24 Foulard
25 Kind of society
28 Early victim
30 Mortar beater
33 Select
34 Penitent one
35 Source of leather
36 Nothing to do
39 Enthusiastic
40 Uses chopsticks
41 Passageway
42 "—— there be light"
43 Barley beards
44 Kind of Arab or car
45 Silly one
46 Out of —— (not conforming)
47 See 14 Across
54 Sleep like——
55 Certain fisherman
56 Black
58 Fairy
59 Lofty
60 Yield
61 Letters
62 Volstead's opponents
63 Cut, as a film

DOWN

1 Some posters, e.g.
2 Hubert Green's forte
3 Saudi V.I.P.
4 Added to an account
5 Oxen, bulls, etc.
6 Hair-raising
7 "Sadly I——": Foster
8 Story starter
9 Malicious ill will
10 Half: Comb. form
11 Bulwer-Lytton's "Eugene——"
12 Negev mound
15 Gordon and Irish
21 San——, Calif.
22 Motor need
25 Corolla part
26 Popeye's gal
27 55 m.p.h., e.g.
28 Relations
29 Apiary dwellers
30 Light wash
31 Confuse
32 Harass
34 Equine color
35 Toupee
37 Greeley, Pyle et al.
38 Woman—— (misogynist)
43 "—— was saying . . ."
44 Business places
45 Shield of Zeus or Athena
46 Silvery food fish
47 Strip broken by a sprinter
48 Holly
49 Humanist canonized in 1935
50 Kitty's cry
51 North Sea feeder
52 In the sack
53 City in N.J.
57 After expenses

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

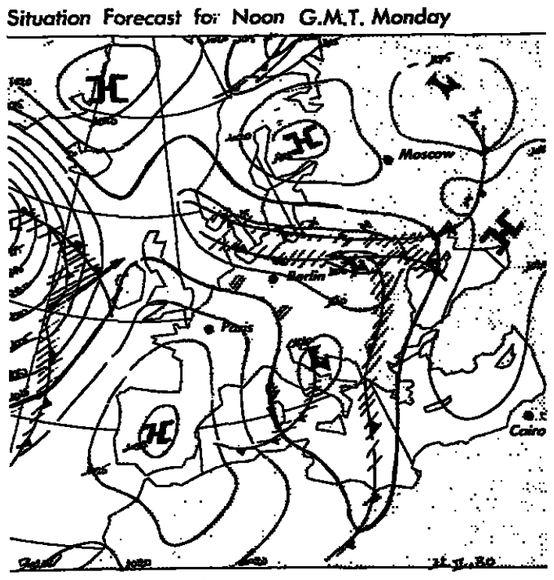
T	A	L	K		L	O	W	E		L	A	B	A	N
A	L	A	N		O	X	E	N		O	R	A	T	E
P	A	Y	O	F	F	O	L	D	S	C	O	R	E	S
S	E	S	T	E	T		D	I	R	K	S	E	N	S
		I	T	E		R	E	V	I	S	E			
J	O	E	Y		R	A	R	E		M	I	R	O	S
E	R	G		C	A	N	S		M	I	S	E	R	E
A	G	E	L	O	N	G		S	A	T	A	V	I	A
N	A	T	A	N	T		S	E	T	H		E	E	L
S	N	O	R	T		A	L	A	S		A	L	L	S
			G	E	A	R	E	D		A	N	A		
B	L	U	E	N	I	L	E		C	U	S	T	I	S
O	U	T	S	T	R	I	P	T	H	E	W	I	N	D
E	L	I	S	E		S	I	R	E		E	V	E	A
R	U	L	E	D		S	N	I	T		R	E	E	K

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Fair	MADRID	11	52	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	37	Fair	MILAN	4	39	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MONTREAL	−5	18	Fair
BEIRUT	15	59	Overcast	MOSCOW	−11	12	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Foggy	MUNICH	10	50	Overcast
BERLIN	8	46	Foggy	NEW YORK	−1	30	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Cloudy	NICE	13	55	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Foggy	OSLO	−8	18	Snow
BUDAPEST	2	36	Foggy	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Foggy
COPENHAGEN			N.A.	ROME	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	SOFIA	1	34	Foggy
DUBLIN	9	48	Fair	STOCKHOLM	−10	14	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	Fair	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	9	48	Foggy	TEL AVIV	15	59	Showers
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−18	0	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	Rain
HOUSTON	6	43	Cloudy	WARSAW	2	36	Foggy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	−1	30	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	2	46	Overcast
LISBON	12	54	Fair				
LONDON	10	50	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



1964 Letter With 1977 Currency Puts a Bad Stamp on U.S. Service

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 10 (AP) — Al Sutherland got one of those old letters the other day — one mailed in 1964 by his mother, who died in 1968.

That was surprising enough, he said. But then he spotted the three $1 bills inside the envelope and knew something was awry.

The bills were printed *in 1977 — 13 years after the letter was mailed.*

"Someone at the post office got them. They were half honest, though," he said. The original bills, Mr. Sutherland said, probably were silver certificates, a type of bill no longer printed.

Ron Marcks, the postmaster in Pepin, Wis., where the letter was mailed, said he knew of no old letter having been found there. Employees of dead *letter departments* have the authority to open first-class mail.

Someone had added a 15-cent 1980 Olympics commemorative stamp to the letter's original 5-cent stamp. The envelope also bears a 1980 Spokane postmark in addition to the 1964 Pepin mark.

"It's very strange," Mr. Sutherland said.

PEANUTS



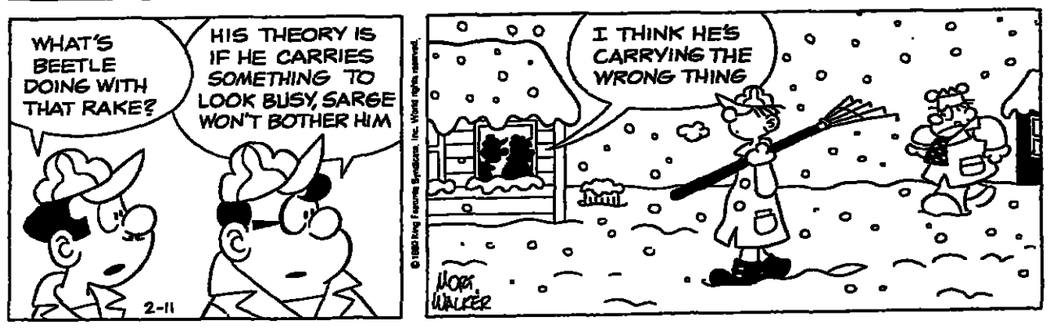
B.C.



BLONDIE



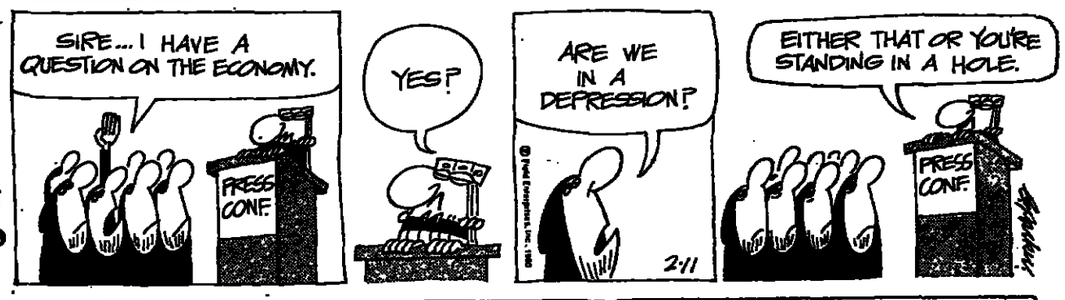
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEAGE

INYPP

YOSSIF

RETHOX



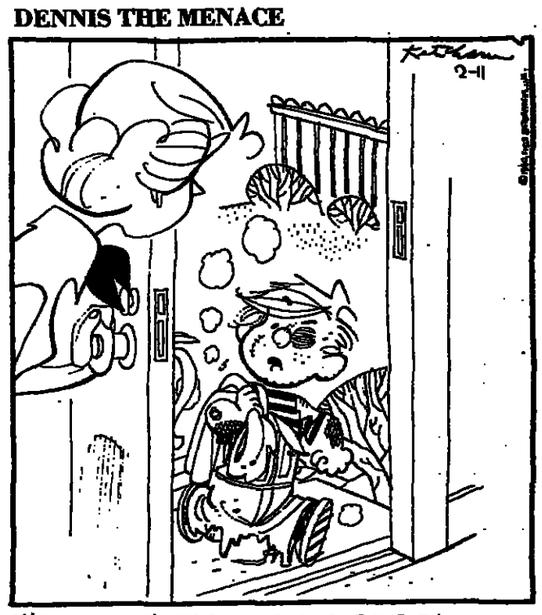
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○ "○○○○○○○" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: JEWEL PROXY MYRIAD ANGINA
Answer: How people who are prone to carelessness sometimes end up—PRONE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MAYBE IT DON'T *LOOK* LIKE IT, BUT I BEEN TEACHIN' A KID SOME *MANNERS*!"

BOOKS

SIGNS OF SPRING

By Laurel Lee. Henry Robbins/E. P. Dutton. Illustrated with drawings by the author. 118 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN *the second entry, dated August, 1976, of Laurel Lee's new journal, "Signs of Spring," the author reaches into her mailbox and finds a form letter stating that she is legally divorced. "For better or for worse," she reflects, "my husband had blown away. I looked up into the leaves and thought of how they keep their promise to the tree, abiding on the branch through gusts and storms."*

If it weren't for Laurel Lee's circumstances, the image she turns here might seem a touch on the self-aggrandizing side. But just consider her circumstances. As she explains in a brief introduction to "Signs of Spring": "In October, 1975, . . . I found myself suffering unusual symptoms while caring for my two children, and pregnant with a third. Tests at the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland showed I had a form of cancer. It was diagnosed as Hodgkin's disease, a malignancy infecting the lymph-node system."

A State of Remission

She was advised to undergo a therapeutic abortion before beginning radiation therapy, but she refused despite the obvious risk of damage to the child. Though she did give birth to a healthy baby, her disease progressed to its final stages, and her husband, faced with the prospect of raising three young children alone, moved out of the house and filed for divorce. But then her luck changed. The therapy proved successful, and her disease passed into a state of remission, with all clinical *symptoms gone. A journal* she had kept as a gift for her physicians was sent off by one of them to publishing friends in New York. "I then began another diary as I faced my new life, raising my three children alone in the strange new state of remission, a place I'd never visited before."

"Signs of Spring," then, is that second diary. It finds Laurel Lee and her children living in a two-*room apartment in Portland without* means of support or assurance that her remission will last. "Cancer was the word that walked on padded feet and stalked me. At night, as I lay measuring the children's breaths, it pounced on me. The claws were the doctor's warning of relapse."

The children want to know where their father is. "When does divorce end?" asks the oldest, 6-year-old Matthew, when she tells them. She herself grows so lonely for adult company that she resorts to addressing her image in the mirror. ("I don't think we have ever just sat down and talked like this before. What is the definition of a home permanent? A woman with little children.") She also needs some source of income. But: "I thought the most dishonest thing would be to consider marriage as a means of support. . . . Those who refinance without by taking a husband work the hardest for their income, and have so little over-row with it."

In October she learns that a publisher is interested in her earlier diaries, which she has called "Laurel-Lee Goes to the Hospital," [illegible] which her editor wants to change to "Walking Through the Fire." "My tongue filled with singing and my mouth was full of laughter." On a contract-signing visit to New York, she attends a party given her by her agent and overhears a doctor telling her editor: "Confidentially, she may not live to see it in print. . . . the would recommend rushing publication." [illegible]

There follows a hefty paperback sale, which enables her to buy a house, a washer-dryer and a car (she flunks her driving test twice before getting her license on the third try), a national promotion tour, during which she shares a hotel in Dallas with the National Cemetery Association, and a trip to promote the British edition.

Her first Sunday back in America she goes to church and meets a man, a local hospital resident, whom she likes "as quickly as instant cereal is thick: just adding water." They begin to see each other frequently. But an ache in her back turns out to be a recurrence of her disease, and her new friend, after much thought, tells her: "I could handle three children if there were no life-threatening disease, or I could handle the cancer if there were no children; but not both." And leaves. On which she reflects: "My spirit could sustain my infirmity, but who can bear a wounded spirit? I never owned a bullet-proof vest. Fateful were the wounds of a friend."

Guts and Good Humor

More therapy proved successful, however, and in an epilogue, dated July, 1979, she is able to report: "In successive checkups the doctors can *find no evidence of Hodgkin's disease.* They pat me on the back as I walk out of their door. Once again I am immersed in the cares and wonders of daily life."

There is not much one can add by way of comment, except to say that this book makes one feel proud to belong to the human race. True, Laurel Lee does experience one moment of self-pity — when she flunks her second driving test. ("It's put a box in my mind and invited self-pity to stand on it and address me. When given the floor, he had convincing oratory. I was moved to tears. There is warfare in attitude.") The rest is guts, good humor and her own special brand of eloquence.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert Byrne

BECAUSE the Maroczy bind (pawns at QB4 and K4 against enemy pawns at Q3 and K2) takes time to set up and brace against counterattack, there is some risk when Black — who is one step behind White anyway — tries it.

Moreover, it is not easy to allow it to be dissolved in the face of adversity without granting superior activity to the opponent's pieces. A typical case is the game between two international masters, Yasser Seirawan of Seattle and John van der Wiel of the Netherlands, in the first round of the 42d Hoogoven International Tournament.

It was indeed painfully slow for Van der Wiel to retreat with 5 . . . N-B2 for the sake of setting up the bind with 6 . . . P-K4, but this ploy was used a half-century ago by the great Polish grandmaster Akiba Rubinstein.

After 10 N-B4, the gambit 10 . . . O-O; 11 BxN, BxB; 12 NxP, B-K1 was in vogue several years ago, but Black's compensation *is now considered insufficient.* It was clumsy and time-consuming to protect the KP by 10 . . . P-B3, but Black should know this before he ventures the bind.

After 11 P-B4, the exchange with 11 . . . PxP; 12 BxP would have given White a speedy, strong development, so Van der Wiel interpolated 11 . . . P-QN4 — but that loosened his pawn formation.

He spent another tempo with 15 . . . B-Q3, but how else could he have anticipated the attack with 16 B-K3 and 17 R-B1? Again, after 16 B-K3, it cost additional time to play 16 . . . N-K2 so that 17 R-B1 could be met by 17 . . . R-QB1.

Having knocked out the Black KP, Seirawan went after the remaining Maroczy pawn with 17 P-N4!, obtaining the concession 17 . . . NxN; 18 BxN, which prevented Black from castling. On 18 . . . Q-K2; 19 R-B3, accepting the gambit by 19 . . . PxP; 20 R-QB1 (20 BxP?, B-B4ch!), P-QR4! would have allowed 21 B-R7!, when the attacked rook could not move except by losing more material to 22 R-K3.

Perhaps Van der Wiel should have played 21 . . . PxP, although White would have had powerful pressure with 22 R-QB1 and 23 R-B6. After 24 R-QB1, neither 24 . . . BxBch; 25 QxB, QxQch; 26 RxQ, R-B1; 27 RxRch, BxR; 28 B-B6 nor 24 . . . B-QN5; 25 QxB, QxQ; 26 B-B5ch, QxB; 27 R[illegible] would have gotten him out of difficulty.

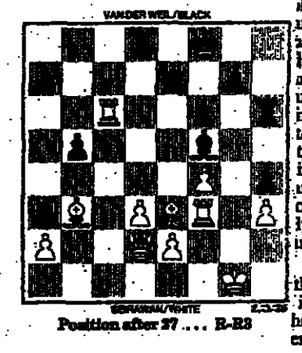
After 27 B-N3, the fork with 27 . . . B-K5? would have been broken by the counterfork 28 R-K[illegible] winning a piece.

Seirawan's penetration with 28 Q-R5 and 30 R-B7 could not have been resisted by 30 . . . R-Q2? because of 31 R-B8ch. Thus, after 31 . . . B-Q2, he won a pawn with 32 QxRP.

In the end game after 35 RxQ, whatever chance Van der Wiel had lay in 35 . . . P-N3, but he made the technical problems easier for Seirawan by 35 . . . BxP?; 36 P-R5!, P-B4; 37 RxP.

After 46 P-N4, Seirawan had not only an extra pawn but also the aggressive rook position, and Van der Wiel gave up.

VANDER WIEL/BLACK



SEIRAWAN/WHITE

Position after 27 . . . B-B2

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	24 R-QB1	B-B6
2 N-QB3	P-B4	25 R-B6	P-R5
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	26 R-KB3	B-Q1
4 PxP	NxP	27 R-N3	R-B2
5 B-N2	N-B3	28 Q-B5	R-N2ch
6 N-B3	P-KN3	29 K-B1	R-N8
7 N-N5	N-B3	30 R-B7	RxRch
8 N-Q2	B-Q2	31 KxR	P-Q5
9 O-O	B-K2	32 Q-QRP	B-Q3
10 N-B4	P-B3	33 B-B5	BxB
11 P-B4	P-QN4	34 QxB	Q-Q
12 N-K3	PxP	35 NxQ	BxP
13 PxP	R-QN1	36 R-B5	P-B4
14 N/3-Q5	NxN	37 RxP	R-N8ch
15 NxN	B-Q3	38 K-B2	R-N7
16 B-K3	N-K2	39 R-B1	Q-Q8
17 P-N4	N-N3	40 P-K4	R-B7
18 BxN	Q-K2	41 K-B3	PxP
19 B-B5	B-N5	42 PxP	R-B3
20 R-N3	P-KR4	43 R-QN1	BxB
21 Q-Q2	K-B1	44 PxB	K-B2
22 P-KR3	B-B4	45 R-N5	R-QN1
23 P-R5	BxQBP	46 P-N4	Resigns

نسخة من الأصل

ecker's 1,500-Meter Run Sets Indoor Mark

y James Dunaway

YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — t anywhere near my peak." Mary Decker, after setting a door mark for 1,500 meters Wanamaker Millrose Games record, cheering Madison Garden crowd on Friday

r's time, 4 minutes 0.8 sec- ped 2.2 seconds off the pre- ark of 4:03, set by Natalia cu of Romania at last year's n indoor championships. o weeks ago in Auckland, Zealand, Decker broke cu's world outdoor mile of 4:22.1 with a 4:21.7 per- e. Her 4:00.8 for 1,500 me- re is equivalent to a 4:19

ought I went out too fast," cker, who passed the first -mile in 60.3 seconds and a le in 2:05.9. "When I heard rter split, I felt a little pan- t I kept going."

Coghlan Slower

how fast she was going can ed by the fact that she ran t quarter three seconds faster e men did in the Wanamaker von by Eamonn Coghlan in Coghlan took the lead with 2 remaining and held off a late by Villanova's Don Paige. ton's Craig Masback finished running his first sub-four- mile.

crowd of 18,310, a games, n and indoor track record, the slow pace of the men's nt began a steadily mounting of applause and cheering af- cker's quarter-mile split was nced.

he time she hit the finish, the was almost painful to the ears.



United Press International

Mary Decker celebrates her victory.

"The crowd helped me tremendously," she said. "I could never run that fast without it."

The 21-year-old Decker first achieved fame as a teen-age sensation in 1973 and 1974, when she set world indoor records for the half-mile and 1,000 yards, and won the 800 meters two successive years in dual meets with the Soviet Union.

"I was a different person then," she said after her Millrose victory. "I didn't know how important running was to me. I had to get hurt to find out."

In 1975, at 16, she developed painful shin splints. "It was so bad I couldn't even jog without pain. I remember how frustrating it was to sit and watch the Olympics on TV and be unable to run."

After the 1976 Olympics, she underwent surgery to relieve her pain. "The pain is caused by the muscle sheath being too tight for the muscle it contains," she explained. "So they just cut the sheath to release the pressure, and then sewed it back up."

Her comeback has been slow but steady since then, pointed at winning an Olympic gold medal in the 1980 Olympic 1,500 meters.

Another Goal

"Everything has been aimed toward Moscow," she said. "But now I've set myself an alternate goal. If there is an Olympic boycott, I'll try to break the world record for 1,500 meters." The present record is 3:56, set by Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union in 1976.

Decker has completed two years at the University of Colorado as a physical educaton major and is taking this year off to train and compete. She lives in Eugene, Ore., and works as a sales clerk in a sporting goods store, where her working hours are adjusted to her athletic needs.

She will run only two more indoor races this year. Next week in Houston she will run the mile — "I hope in under 4:20" — and the week after that she will run either a half-mile or 1,000 yards on the fast San Diego track. She already holds the American indoor record for the half-mile (2:02.3, set in 1974) and a world indoor record for 1,000 yards (2:23.8, set in 1978).

Two other world indoor bests were set in the women's races. In the 60-yard hurdles, Stephanie Hightower of Ohio State defeated Candy Young by inches in 7.47 seconds as both bettered Young's year-old record of 7.50. In the mile relay, Tennessee State's foursome took 1.5 seconds off the previous record with a 3:41.5 victory.

The meet also produced the indoor season's best jumping. Joni Huntley raised her American indoor high jump record by a quarter-inch to 6-4 1-4. Franklin Jacobs won the men's high jump on fewer misses from Benn Fields as both cleared 7-5, the best height of the current season.

Three other jumpers, Nate Page, Mike Winsor and Dwight Stones, cleared 7-3 1-2.

The pole vaulters also reached a new high for 1980, with Earl Bell, the winner, and Jeff Taylor both clearing 18 feet.

Walker Wins

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 10 (UPI) — John Walker of New Zealand took the lead just after the half-mile mark and held off Ray Flynn of Ireland here last night to win the Mason-Dixon Games' mile run in a time of 3:57.7, a half second off the meet record.

"I was just happy to win," said Walker, who arrived in Louisville Friday night after a 40-hour trip from New Zealand.

Flynn finished in 3:58.9, with Jim Spivey third in 3:58.9.



Associated Press

John Harrington of the U.S. Olympic hockey team watches as his shot is knocked away by goalie Vladislav Tretiak of the Soviet team, which won the exhibition game, 10-3.

Soviet Olympic Hockey Team Crushes 'Confident' U.S., 10-3

By Jim Naughton

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — Earlier in the week Herb Brooks was worried that his U.S. Olympic hockey team was too confident. "We might need a good kicking to bring us down to earth," he said. Yesterday at Madison Square Garden, they got that kicking.

The Soviet Union's Olympic team pounded the U.S. Olympians, 10-3, and dominated every aspect of the game. The Soviet team, which is an odds-on favorite to win the gold medal at Lake Placid, got three goals from Vladimir Krutov and outshot the Americans, 35-20. The Russians jumped out to a 4-0 lead in the first period on an array of goals that ranged from workmanlike to spectacular.

The American team, on the other hand, seemed disorganized and outclassed. Brooks said that was his fault. "I gave them a bad plan," Brooks said. "We should have attacked them."

Wrong Kind of Game

Instead, the U.S. team tried to play a close checking game, which is not its forte. The Americans did hit the Russians, but they went out of their way to do it. "It was senseless," Brooks said, "it was not very smart."

The Soviet coach, Viktor Tikhonov, was also puzzled by the Americans' tactics. "We've got the feeling they have a lot in reserve," he said. Tikhonov thinks Brooks will use different tactics if the two teams meet in the Olympics.

"I think both coaches took this game as a practice game," Tikhonov said. "Today we showed what we could do but they did not."

The Soviet team began its display early. Two minutes into the game, it held the Americans without a shot on a power play. As soon as the penalty had elapsed, Helmut Balderis slid a pass from the corner to Alexander Maltsev, who was alone in front of the net. Maltsev snapped the puck past Jim Craig at 4:23 and the barrage had begun.

Not His Fault

Craig, who was lifted for Steve Janaszak midway through the second period, allowed four goals, three of which he could do little about. The Russians continually broke behind the American defense.

There were other examples of Soviet dominance in the second and third periods. Boris Mikhailov scored in a textbook power-play goal late in the second period when he skated behind the net, took a pass from Vladimir Petrov on the far point and jammed the puck in the short side before Janaszak could move. That made the score 6-1.

Maltsev scored the most spectacular goal of the game halfway through the third period. He broke in on right wing, decked one defenseman, continued skating toward the net but turned in a complete circle, and finally snapped a backhand between Janaszak's leg and the near post.

Mike Eruzione got the Americans' first goal, at 17:09 of the second period, but by that time the score was 5-0. Phil Verchota and Steve Christoff scored third-period goals for the United States.

Despite the shellacking, Brooks seemed undisturbed. "Everybody looks like they are going to a wake," he said after the game, "Sometimes a good kicking is good for a quality athlete and a quality team. We won't be demoralized."

The United States will play Sweden in its first Olympic game early next week. Brooks said he is more worried about beating Sweden and Czechoslovakia than about the Soviet Union. The Swedes and the Czechs are in the same division as the United States, so the Americans will have to beat one of them to earn a chance for a rematch with the Russians.

Brooks said his approach would be different if there was another meeting. "I should have turned them loose a little bit," he said, implying that if there is a next time, he would.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	36	4	13	85	223	157
NY Islanders	26	20	7	59	185	148
NY Rangers	24	21	9	57	207	196
Atlanta	24	22	7	55	180	181
Washington	14	30	9	37	167	201

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	22	19	14	58	156	166
St. Louis	24	22	9	57	175	179
Edmonton	17	27	10	44	198	224
Vancouver	18	28	8	44	169	189
Colorado	14	31	9	37	170	267
Winnipeg	14	34	7	35	149	224

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	29	19	6	64	206	177
Los Angeles	22	24	9	53	221	229
Pittsburgh	19	24	11	49	176	203
Detroit	20	25	8	48	183	182
Hartford	17	22	11	45	184	186

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	34	15	6	74	218	144
Boston	33	14	7	73	216	160
Minnesota	24	17	10	58	206	160
Quebec	20	25	8	48	161	188
Toronto	21	28	4	46	198	225

Friday's Results

Washington 6, Winnipeg 3 (Walter 2 (15), Ebberg 2 (14), Currie (2), Mulvey (9); Markell (3), Mann (3), Lukowich (24)).

Atlanta 4, Edmonton 2 (Chouinard (18), Lever (22), MacMillan (9), Provost (15); Gretzky (34), Messier (61)).

Colorado 4, Hartford 4 (Robert (21), Delisle (19), Vaillaucte (18), Delorme (17); Rogers 2 (27), Debol (8), Johnston (3)).

Saturday's Results

Boston 5, Chicago 2 (Secord 2 (16), Wensink (9), McNab (23), Miller (11); Lysiak (17), Bordeleau (6)).

New York Islanders 5, Quebec 0 (Trottier (30), Kaltur (12), Harris (15), Lorimer (2), Tonelli (10)).

Los Angeles 7, Toronto 2 (Dionne 2 (43), Howse (1), Goring (18), Murphy (28), Hopkins (7), Murphy (21); Hickey (20), Sittler (22)).

Vancouver 4, Montreal 3 (Lapuk 2 (5), Smyl (22), Baldirev (17); Shutt 2 (31), Lafleur (40)).

Philadelphia 6, Detroit 5 (Barber 2 (29), Leach (37), Bridgeman (10), Kelly (9), Holmgren (15); McCourt (21), Thompson (22), Foligno 2 (26), Mahovlich (12)).

Minnesota 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Young 2 (19), Macadam (28), McCarthy (12), Anderson (41); Kehoe (20), Malone (19)).

St. Louis 3, Buffalo 2 (Federko 3 (25); Gare (36), Martin (30)).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

MINNESOTA TWINS—Signed Bombo Rivera, outfielder, Bobby Randall, infielder, and Paul Hartzell, pitcher, to one-year contracts.

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Signed Paul Moskau and Scott Brown, pitchers.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Traded Lionel Hollins, guard, to the Philadelphia 76ers for a 1981 first-round draft choice and cash.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

DENVER BRONCOS—Signed Jim Turner, kicker.

College Basketball

Friday's Results

East

Boston U 85, Northeastern 78
Brown 72, Columbia 71
Penn 51, Dartmouth 46
Princeton 57, Harvard 53
Yale 75, Cornell 70

Saturday's Results

East

Cornell 63, Brown 53
Georgetown 89, Wagner 75
Holy Cross 72, Boston Coll. 69
Iona 67, Army 54
Penn St. 51, Navy 44
Penn 88, Harvard 79
Princeton 49, Dartmouth 28
Rhode Island 68, Conn 65
Rutgers 82, W. Virginia 80
St. John's 78, Fordham 60
Syracuse 105, St. Bonaventure 80
Yale 94, Columbia 88

South

Clemson 90, Maryland 81
Florida St. 77, Cincinnati 74
Georgia Tech 62, Virginia 61
Kentucky 72 Alabama 63
Louisville 79, Providence 72
LSU 94, Georgia 77
Mississippi 57, Florida 54
Miss. St. 76, Auburn 72
S. Carolina 78, Davidson 77
Tennessee 51, Vanderbilt 48
Tulane 76, New Orleans 75
Va. Tech 88, Geo Washington 81
Wake Forest 69, Jacksonville 54

Midwest

DePaul 65, Dayton 63
Illinois 89, Indiana 68
Iowa 74, Purdue 59
Kansas St. 82, Oklahoma St. 72
Kent St. 83, Toledo 73
Michigan 68, Wisconsin 59
Missouri 88, Kansas 65
Minnesota 72, Northwestern 55
Nebraska 69, Iowa St 66
N. Carolina St. 63, Notre Dame 55
Ohio St. 71, Michigan St. 59

Southwest

Baylor 79, Texas Tech 56
Colorado 68, Oklahoma 59
Houston 90, Arkansas 84 (3ot)
Oklahoma City 77, Air Force 59
SMU 76, TCU 57
Texas A&M 55, Rice 53
Wyoming 68, New Mexico 54

West

Arizona St. 88, Oregon 65
Brigham Young 83, Utah 82
Oregon St. 73, Arizona 63
Portland 69, Seattle 62
San Francisco 92, Pepperdine 79
UCLA 97, Southern Cal 64
Washington 68, California 66
Washington St. 93, Stanford 75
Weber St. 94, Montana St. 83

Red Smith

Ambassador Ali, Among Other Improbabilities

W YORK, Feb. 10 (NYT) — distinction is shared by most kings and queens of England, of her military and naval he- a gaggle of her finest poets, ohm Broughton, the Father of g? Answer: They are all bur- Westminster Abbey.

n Gully, son of a Bristol er, came out of debtor's pris- become heavyweight champi- England, stood for Parliament et, was elected and served two

nest John Morrissey was a sa- brawler and Tammany tough f Troy, N.Y., who whipped C. Heeman for the heavy- t championship of America, ted luxurious gambling houses lew York and Saratoga and d two terms in Congress. In his congressional speech that is emembered, he offered to lick son of a bad woman in the e who opposed a bill he fa- l.

ese historical tidbits are of- as evidence that fistfighters rted with statesmen and peers indeed, held the reins of gov- nt long before Muhammad cepted a portfolio as plenipo- ry to several African nations. ke umbrage at entrusting af- of state to "a mere boxer" is heerest snobbery. To expect this particular boxer would off some coup of shuttle di- acy was infantile.

yone acquainted with the for- eavyweight champion knows e is almost totally uninformed widely uninformable. He is itutionally incapable of keep- is mouth shut on any topic. State Department attaches panying him try to brief him, terrupts with a lecture on for- olicy.

is a veteran at question-and- er exchanges with fans. When- he was asked a question he understand or couldn't an- at one of these sessions, his in- ble response was: "I ain't gon- nswer that because if I did, be just as smart as me." De- d from the ring, it's a snappy t. Metternich hardly ever used

eanwhile, back in Plattsburgh, Justice Norman Harvey of State Supreme Court combed the International Olympic mittee somewhat in his ruling the delegation from Taiwan be allowed to use the Republic ina flag, anthem and uniforms e Winter Games in Lake Plac- arvey made it clear that in his on, the IOC gave in to main- China when it demanded that an's representatives, "resort to ersatz identification symbolic othing connected with national ance."

e IOC, he observed, "disavows leplores any action by anyone that might tend to utilize the Games for political purposes." He mentioned the Executive Board's rejection of the U.S. request that the Summer Games be moved out of Moscow, postponed or canceled. "However," he said, "the IOC failed to show that degree of courage when it considered the two Chinas issue.

"In order to encourage participation of athletes from the People's Republic of China, it bargained away the rights of the athletes from Taiwan. It made the political decision that there is no Republic of China and that the athletes who swear allegiance to the Republic of China would be placed in a category different from that of all other athletes participating in the Games.

"It is the opinion of the court that the IOC had no authority to make that determination."

The court described how athletes traditionally march under their national flag at the Olympics, how the national anthem of the winner is played at awards ceremonies. "What the International Olympic Committee proposes to do," Harvey said, "is to observe that ceremony as it pertains to every athlete and delegation except Taiwan. For Taiwan, it has decided that its athletes may not follow their flag, wear their badges or hear their anthem.

"The plaintiff [a member of the Taiwan ski team named Liang Renguey] has commenced this action, asking the court that he be given the same privileges and courtesies enjoyed by the athletes of all other nations. The court knows of no reason why he should not."

Action Analyzed

If it were not for the Olympic fathers' threadbare argument that the Games transcend politics, not many Americans would care whether Taiwan or mainland China or both sent teams to the carnival. However, the flagrantly political character of the IOC's actions with regard to China has to offend anyone's sense of fair play.

Since 1952, mainland China has refused to participate in the Games as long as the Chinese government on Taiwan was represented. Nobody shed tears over Red China's absence, with the possible exception of Lord Killanin, president of the IOC. Bringing the Big Red Machine back into the Olympic family of nations has been a goal of his administration.

To accomplish this goal, the IOC ruled last October that there could be only one China and it had to be the People's Republic on the mainland. (The IOC recognizes two Germanys and two Koreas, but let's not worry about inconsistencies.) The Republic of China (Taiwan) would have to compete under a different name, fly a different flag, wear different uniforms and display a different emblem, all approved by the IOC.

Harvey has ruled in effect that the IOC has no authority to change a nation's name, flag and anthem. He finds that to do so in the case of only one country is to discriminate against that country. He says this kind of discrimination violates the Constitution of the United States and the laws of New York state. His decision has been stayed and is being appealed. Maybe a higher court will rule in favor of discrimination.

Woodhead 6 for 6 in French Swimming

PARIS, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Cynthia Woodhead, the teenage American swimming star, today completed a sweep of the six races in which she competed this weekend in an 18-nation swimming meet, the major international event of the short-course season.

Woodhead, who celebrated her 16th birthday during the meet, posted three world bests, including one in the 200-meter individual medley — an event in which she was taking part for the first time internationally.

A world-best 54.88 seconds in the 100-meter freestyle and a time of 4:03.89 in the 400 meters today gave her the triumphs that completed her sweep.

She won the 800-meter freestyle Friday night in a world short-course best of 8:18.77. Then she won the 50-meter sprint yesterday in 26.26 and the 200 meters in 1:57.71.

'Real Target' Ahead

But Woodhead said she did not peak for this meet. "My real target at the moment is the American indoor championships in April and I've trained right through this week," she said.

Mary-Beth Linzmeier, another American, was second in the 100 meters, finishing 2.05 seconds behind Woodhead.

In the 400-meters, Woodhead led throughout and clocked in 5.83 seconds ahead of the Soviet Union's Irina Aksenova, who finished in 4:09.72. Linzmeier posted a 4:09.91 to take third.

Jim Montgomery, the U.S. Olympic 100-meter freestyle champion, edged teammate Byron Sims by .05 in the 100 meters, clocking a 50.11.

The strong Soviet squad had clean sweeps in the women's breaststroke events with Lina Kashushite, the world record holder, taking both the 100- and 200-meter titles. Her 200-meter time of 2:27.54 was a world short course best.

The Soviet men took the 100-meter backstroke, 200-meter breaststroke and 400-meter freestyle.

Left on Blocks

Yesterday, the men's 200-meter freestyle was the most exciting and controversial race of the day.

Bruce Furniss of the United States and Andrei Krilov of the Soviet Union both stayed on their blocks because they thought some of the other competitors dived before the gun went off.

But a false start was never called and the remaining six competitors continued swimming. With the crowd whistling, Montgomery led for the first 75 meters before Serge Kopliakov, the Soviet Union's world record holder, caught him on the third turn.

The Russian, favorite for the Moscow Olympic title, sped into the lead but with 50 meters to go, Montgomery pulled back and Kopliakov just got home first in 1:49.78, a hundredth of a second clear of Montgomery.

More Sports On Page 11

U.S. Skiers Happy to Skip A Stay at Olympic Village

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 10 (NYT) — They arrived late but loose, smiling and joking. Christin Cooper flashing a victory sign and Phil Mahre saying that Ingemar Stenmark was "definitely beatable."

It is still nearly a week before America's Alpine skiers will swing into action at the Winter Olympic Games. But as squad members flew in by helicopter from their training headquarters in Killington, Vt., to be outfitted by the U.S. Olympic Committee and scrutinized by reporters, it seemed that World Cup rankings would mean little to a team that finally gets a chance to chase Olympic medals before friendly faces and under comfortable training conditions.

"They're in a frame of mind we like to have them in," said Bill Marolt, the Alpine director, in assessing his squad. "I think they're relaxed, they're confident, they're prepared technically. Now we start a slow build to each event."

One reason for overall optimism is the training program developed by Marolt and other members of the Alpine staff. With the approval of the U.S. Olympic Committee, the skiers will live and train in Killington rather than at the Olympic Village and will commute to their events by helicopter, flying in several days before a competition.

"I think being in Killington has been very good for us," said Cooper, who defended the idea of skipping the traditional Olympic Village scene. The opportunity for small practice races, ample training time and fewer social distractions are more important, she added, than playing pinball machines or dancing in the village discotheque.

"It's very convenient to the area," added Mahre. "You don't have to drive 20 to 30 minutes, they have very good facilities, and they're making snow there the same as they are on Whiteface. All in all, it's good training, and it's keeping us a lot looser."

urns and Bean Are Tied or Hawaiian Open Lead

)NOLULU, Feb. 10 (UPI) — ge Burns and Andy Bean bat- through 18 holes in searing heat yesterday to shoot matching 6- r-par 66s and continue to share ead in the Hawaiian Open golf nament.

an shot a 63 Friday to tie s for the second-round lead, he fell behind by a stroke after turn in the third round yester- Burns went out in 31 but fin- d at 66. Bean birdied two of the three holes for his 66.

e temperature climbed into the 80s for the second straight day as a result, nearly everyone ng the 73 who survived the cut par or less at the Waialae nty Club.

ter 54 holes, Bean and Burns scores of 16-under-par 200 and both were in excellent position to break the tournament record of 21-under-par set last year when Hubert Green won the event for the second successive year. He did not survive the cut in this year's tournament.

Two strokes off the lead at 202 and 14 under were Frank Conner and Ed Sneed, who has won three tournaments since 1970 but none in almost three years. Sneed shot a 66 yesterday and Conner had 67.

Lee Trevino, in his first start of the year, became a solid contender when he shot 65 to tie Don Pooley at 203. Pooley, who got into the tournament as the second alternate, shot 67.

Next, at 204, was Mark Lyle with a 66 while the 205 group was made up of Tom Watson, Ben Crenshaw, John Mahaffey and Larry Nelson.

Eric Heiden Leading Speed Skating Sprints

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10 (AP) — Eric Heiden won the men's 500-meter speed skating race today and closed in on what would be his fourth successive world sprint championship.

Heiden, who led the men's division after yesterday's two races with 77.305 points, was clocked in 38.610 seconds in the 500 meters today.

He was to race in the men's 1,000 meter event later.

Heiden won the 1,000 and was second in the 500 yesterday. Anyone winning three races automatically would be a champion in the two-day event, a prelude to the Winter Olympics.

Dan Immerfall, Heiden's U.S. Olympic teammate, was second in the 500 in 39.070. Gaeten Boucher of Canada was third in 39.160, followed by Lieuwe DeBoer of the Netherlands in 39.280 and Kai Arne Engelstad of Norway in 39.300.

Frode Roenning of Norway, who had been in second place overall among men with 78.525 points, fell on the first bend of his 500 race and finished last among the 29 entrants.

Tom Plant, an American who had qualified for the Olympic team as a long-shot candidate and who was an upset winner over Heiden in yesterday's 500, managed only a 17th place finish in today's 500 in 40.330.

Leah Poulos-Mueller, an American, won the women's 500-meter race today in 42.250. However, Karin Enke of East Germany, surprise winner of both the 500 and 1,000 yesterday, retained her overall lead with 127.525 points after three races. Poulos-Mueller was second overall at 128.380, and Beth Heiden, Eric's sister and last year's women's all-around champion, was third with 130.575.

Enke, 18, who took up speed skating only two years ago, skated in the lane opposite Poulos-Mueller in the women's 500 today and was second in 42.550.

A pair of East Germans, Cornelia Jacob and Christa Rothenberger, were third and fourth in 43.240 and 43.400, respectively. Beth Heiden was fifth in 43.430.

Hollins, Lucas Traded

Trail Blazers Continue To Break Up '77 Titlists

From Agency Dispatches

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 10 — Two starters on Portland's 1977 National Basketball Association title team have been traded, forward Maurice Lucas to New Jersey and guard Lionel Hollins to Philadelphia.

Lucas and two first-round Trail Blazer draft choices were sent to the New Jersey Nets on Friday for forward Calvin Natt and Hollins went to the Philadelphia 76ers for a first-round draft choice and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Lucas, 28, a 6-foot-9-inch veteran who spent two years with the American Basketball Association, asked the Blazers at the beginning of this season to trade him or renegotiate his contract, believed to be for $600,00 a year. Once an NBA all-star, he has missed 15 games this season with illness and injuries and was shooting .440 with 14.3 points and 7.8 rebounds a game.

In his previous three years with Portland, Lucas averaged 19.1 points and slightly more than 10 rebounds.

Hollins, 26, was in the final year of his five-year contract, believed to be at $150,000 a season, with the Blazers after coming out of Arizona State. The 6-3 playmaker appeared in only 20 games this season because of injuries and had a career low .385 field goal shooting average after posting a .438 average and 14.2 points a game in his first four seasons.

Natt, 23, a 6-6 rookie who can play either forward position, has averaged 19.7 points and 9.7 rebounds a game.

The trade leaves Bob Gross, Dave Twardzik and Larry Steele as the only players left from the '77 title team.

New Contract Accepted

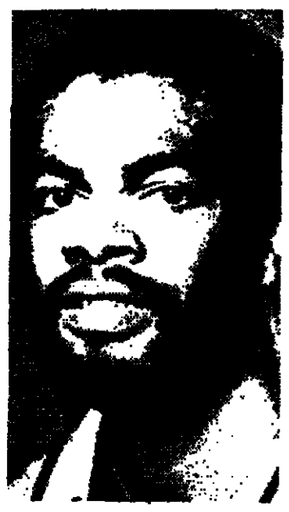
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Representatives of the National Basketball Association Players Association have voted unanimously to accept a new three-year collective bargaining agreement, retroactive to the beginning of the season.

The individual players must still ratify the pact, which was agreed to by the union leaders and team owners, but Paul Silas, the players association president, and counsel Larry Fleisher said that they thought that the members would approve. Fleisher said that the players had been prepared to strike during the NBA playoffs if the agreement had not been reached.

The pact provides for increases in minimum salaries to $35,000 this season, $37,500 next year and $40,000 in 1981-82, while per diem expenses were increased to $30, $31 and $32.

The agreement also eliminates no-trade clauses and increases the size of rosters from 11 players to 12 in the final year. The NBA's agreement with the players association expired last summer, and the players have been competing this season without such a contract.

The minimum salary in baseball is $21,000, while in the National Football League the minimums are $22,000 for a rookie and, for players in their second through fifth years, respectively, $26,000, $28,000, $30,000 and $32,000.



Lionel Hollins

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	13	.764	—
Philadelphia	39	16	.709	3
New York	28	29	.491	15
Washington	23	31	.426	18½
New Jersey	23	34	.404	20

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	33	22	.589	—
San Antonio	29	27	.518	4
Houston	28	28	.500	5
Indiana	28	30	.483	6
Cleveland	22	35	.397	11
Detroit	14	42	.250	19

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	36	25	.590	—
Milwaukee	31	27	.534	3½
Denver	21	37	.362	13½
Utah	19	39	.328	15½
Chicago	18	38	.321	15½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	41	16	.719	—
Los Angeles	40	17	.702	1
Phoenix	27	29	.461	13½
San Diego	29	31	.483	13½
Portland	27	30	.474	14
Golden State	17	39	.304	23½

Friday's Results

Los Angeles 125, New Jersey 120 (Abdul-Jabbar 31, Wilkes 26; Newlin 40, Robinson 27).

Phoenix 113, Chicago 109 (Bratz 28, Westphal 18; Gilmore 19, Greenwood 15).

San Diego 118, Portland 104 (Williams 29, Bryant 20; Brewer 23, Paxson 21).

Houston 105, Cleveland 104 (Malone 34, Murphy 23; Mitchell 46, Willoughby 15).

Milwaukee 115, Washington 90 (Bridgeman 22, Lanier 18; Grevey 23, Bolger 20).

Seattle 109, Philadelphia 94 (Williams 22, D. Johnson 17; Ervins 29, Dawkins 13).

Boston 130, Indiana 108 (Maxwell 23, Archibald 18; Edwards 20, McGinnis 15).

Kansas City 107, Golden State 100 (Birdsong 23, Lacey 20; Parish 28, Short 25)).

Saturday's Results

New York 114, Detroit 107 (Knight 28, Cartwright 19; Kelser 36, Long 28).

Indiana 131, San Antonio 127 (Knight 30, M. Johnson 28; Garvin 30, Shumate 21).

Houston 117, Utah 95 (Murphy 24, Barry 24, Reid 19; Boswell 12, Dantley 12, Furlow 11).

Denver 123, San Diego 104 (Issel 38, Roche 15; Williams 33, Pietkiewicz 19).

Justine De Lacy

Savoir Boire (cont.)

PARIS (IHT) — As promised, here are a few more tips from Alexis Korkoff's spirited new wine book "All Mouth and No Trousers." The following synopsis of Chapter 4 is Korkoff's advice on *how to act if anyone ever invites* you to a professional wine tasting. (Probably no one will, but just in case.)

First, the rules.

1. No pickles. Everyone has to make his little sacrifice for art and *this will be yours. (You may have* heard that wine goes well with food. Not here. If you're the kind of person who digs macadamia nuts, cocktail crackers and the like, this is not the place for you.)

2. Do not hum, no matter how *great the urge.* Korkoff is adamant about this. You can resume humming when you're outside.

3. For most tastings, adopt a fixed glassy stare. The main thing is never to look as if you are enjoying yourself. Happiness makes the heavy hitters nervous.

* * *

Now here we go. When the *garcon* starts to pour your wine, put your hand over your glass. Your hand will get wet, but the *garcon* will realize he's up against a pro. It is important what the *garcon* thinks because he can flood the place at any moment.

According to Korkoff, the goal is to get the wine to talk to you. First rotate the glass, holding it firmly by the *pied-de-cochon.* This is supposed *to release the bouquet. Have some*one standing nearby to catch it — you don't want daisies all over your plate. Next insert your nose about four inches into the glass. Stir. (Korkoff suggests breathing through your lower glottis as wine up the uppaglottis can be painful.)

Now take a sip and chew. More. Chew more. MORE! That's it. The wine should be talking by now. Next, spit. You will be judged on the length and breadth — this is the width plus a slice of *baguette* — of your trajectory, so try not to drool. Spitting can make you go bald, but it is fun, so why not give it a try?

No spittoon? Spit on the floor, says Korkoff. Next time they'll have a spittoon.

It is important not to appear in*timidated by fancy labels. For ex*ample, if you are served any of the 10 most recent vintages of Mouton Cadet, roll your eyes and say "Baaaaaaaa," being careful to slant your head so the wine does not fall out of your mouth. This way they'll know you're a pro, as well as an Australian. Should the wine prove senile, ask for Mouton's younger brother Agneau Cadet (Chateau Agneau to the trade). Repeat procedure.

If the wine hasn't talked to you by now, try talking to it. Whatever you do, don't monologue as you do at home. Give the wine more of a chance than you gave your ex-wife.

* * *

The real problem, according to Korkoff, is not what it says to you but what you say about it. At any moment, an aggressive oenophile may press you for an evaluation ("Nice wine. What do you sink?"). When this happens, pause, simulating thought, and say "A lot of thigh." The use of such sophisticated banter will probably win them over. Intersperse it with "It's hat is on its knees." Then smile mysteriously and say "Too long in the woods." Don't hesitate to free associate. The more far-fetched the better. Only neophytes make such colorless comments as "Good" or "Bad." When pressed, a colleague often comments "Its slip is showing," then bursts into giggles. Korkoff, however, feels this is going a bit far.

Don't be alarmed by talk of growths. Winetasters are easily recognized by their extensive array of warts, moles and cysts.

It helps to have a few trite phrases handy, just so you'll blend in. Samples: "Old Pommard should be just this side of Marischewitz." "I admire the wine without enjoying it, like the girls mother used to introduce me to."

Dropping a few technical terms can't hurt either. *Appellation controlee,* for example. This is the code word for the nicknames of certain famous wines. Fifi, for example, is the *appellation controlee* of Chateau Gruaud-Larose.

The winner gets a *bon de vendange* — a coupon for a free harvest haircut in any grape-growing region of France. (There's one catch — you have to bring your own scissors or they cut it with tongs. Korkoff had *to stop making public appearances* after his *bon de vendange,* so watch them closely.)

Tete-a-Tete at the Tate

New Director Alan Bowness Confronts a Hydra

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (NYT) — Alan Bowness, who became the new director of the Tate Gallery on Jan. 1, has inherited a Hydra-like being whose heads are sprouting faster than anyone can quite cope with.

At the moment the Tate's two most visible heads are gobbling up the same resources. The gallery, a late Victorian structure built in 1897 on the banks of the Thames near Chelsea, is both the national museum of British art and the national museum of modern art. This situation is similar to what one would get by crossing the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Art in Washington, D.C., with the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Unlike the Centre Pompidou in Paris and the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam, basically international modern art collections in centers impoverished by a scarcity of first-rank living artists, the Tate is geographically positioned in the most flourishing center outside New York.

"Our situation is different from the European museums," acknowledged Bowness, who is 52, "because there's a strong group of English painters to whom we've got special responsibility."

But, as a museum of modern art, the Tate is also obliged to fashion a high-quality international collection using the same vital organs and blood — facilities, administration and money — for both heads. "One of the greatest problems facing me is: Can those two exist under the same administration?" Bowness said.

Optimism

Such inherited burdens are compounded by more recent headaches. An extension, which opened to much fanfare last May, was criticized for having taken an extra three years to complete and for having cost two-and-a-half times its original budget of $2.6 million. Art critics were dismayed at the overcrowded, poorly hung exhibition of the Tate's modern collection, particularly rich in British art.

"Actually, I want to rehang everything," Bowness stated with relish, ticking off a mental list of *the many improvements he hopes* to make during his 10-year tenure. Only one month on the job, he has the buoyant optimism of one as yet unscathed by the bureaucracy or by his peers.

He comes to the influential post from the Courtauld Institute, the University of London's school of fine arts, where he taught for 22 years, rising eventually to deputy director. Most of the Tate's young curatorial staff took his postgraduate courses in art history and 19th- and 20th-century modern art, and he is a prolific writer and doer on the London art scene. By marriage he became part of the elite — his wife is the daughter of Barbara Hepworth and Ben Nicholson.

His appointment is considered an enlightened choice by established artists, but is predictably less popular among the younger generation. "He's a '50s man and the '50s were so anti-figurative — Abstract Expressionism moving toward minimalism," said one young painter who preferred not to be named. "He won't understand the new generation of figurative painters coming up now for another 10 years."

Better-known artists disagree. "He's very sound with a solid sense of history," asserted the sculptor Anthony Caro, who is "delighted." Even David Hockney, who assailed Bowness' predecessor in an article entitled "No Joy at the Tate," approved. "Somehow I think he'll have more common sense," Hockney said. A charming, unpretentious man with the patience that comes from *22 years of coping with youth,* Bowness is most often described as "a very nice man" and "open."

Thus he brings a different accessibility and perspective to the job from that of his predecessor, Sir Norman Reid, who is a painter often criticized for his quirky acquisitions and his cool distance from artists. Diplomatically mum on the subject, Bowness observed: "Art historians' views differ from painters' — we're trained to see historical importance and to discount personal taste."

As head of the Tate he will have much to say about the disposition of the museum's $3.6-million acquisition fund, for one of the Tate's principal roles on the international scene is to put its stamp of approval, in the form of a purchase, on a rising British artist. Here he is well placed. "I've always kept in close touch with practicing artists," he said.

He hopes to combine this artist-museum relationship with a more dynamic exhibition policy. "The emergence of New York art in the 1940s was thanks to Alfred Barr's shows at MOMA," he observed. "I'd like to see the Tate provide such standards of art for the public."

His appointment is considered an enlightened choice by established artists, but is predictably less popular among the younger generation.

This year's exhibitions, planned before his appointment, are basically what he envisions — a big abstract show through April, the Dali exhibition from the Centre Pompidou and a comprehensive Gainsborough show in the fall. "Plus a number of small-scale exhibitions introducing new artists or important new works by known artists in mid-career," he added, "and small, celebratory exhibitions of older artists like Graham Sutherland."

Recently, another head has popped out of the Tate, not precisely new but inspiring considerable concern: the vast J.M.W. Turner bequest of about 300 oils and 19,000 watercolors and drawings, of which the museum has room to show only a fraction. Plans to house it in the newly restored Somerset House and rumors that it might occupy the ground floor of a controversial, yet-unbuilt office monolith, have brought floods of passionate letters to The Times.

Bowness has just been offered



Alan Bowness

$11.5 million by the daughter of the recently deceased department store magnate, Sir Charles Clore, to build a Turner museum. He is hopeful it will rise on the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital site *east of the museum,* recently given to the Tate.

"I want the Turner gallery to be the beginning of a large-scale development on the hospital site," Bowness said. "After that, a museum of 20th-century art and a museum of contemporary art of the last 10 years. Then we could use this old building, including the extension, as a museum of British art."

A fourth Tate head will emerge at the end of the year when the Barbara Hepworth Museum in St. Ives comes under the Tate's administration. With Sir Norman Reid, Bowness is the executor of the sculptress's estate.

The Tate's modern art collection has, in the past, been castrated by the National Gallery, Brit*ain's museum of masterworks,* which had the right to raid the Tate and make off with anything more than 50 years old. Thus most of the Cezannes and the choicest Matisses and Picassos have disappeared, leaving the Tate with what experts consider a slightly second-rate collection. "This practice has been stopped," Bowness said, "which is important because we can see, for the first time, what will remain here."

His visions were shared over lunch in the Tate's restaurant, one of the museum's finer amenities, frequented by members of Parliament who come over from Whitehall to enjoy one of London's best wine lists. Recently, it, too, has come in for criticism as being "too elitist," according to Bowness. This problem is on his list as well.

PEOPLE: *Czech Expatriate Author Awarded Neustadt Prize*

The biennial $10,000 Neustadt International Prize for Literature has been awarded to **Josef Skvorecky**, *one of Czechoslavakia's most popu*lar novel and short story writers. Skvorecky fled his homeland in 1969 and settled in Canada, where he is a professor of literature at the University of Toronto. He was chosen over nine others — including **Gunter Grass, Miroslav Karleza, Malik Radj Anan** and **Yanis Ritsos** — by a 12-member jury of writers and critics. One of Skvorecky's better known works, "The Cowards," was banned by Czech officials three weeks after its 1958 publication; authorities were outraged by its slang, its ambiguous zoot-suited hero, Danny Smiricky, and its satiric portrayal of shifting political loyalites during the May, 1945, German surrender to the Allies and Soviet occupation. After "The Cowards," Czech officials refused to allow publication of any of Skvorecky's works for five years.

* * *

A poll shows that most Britons believe **Queen Elizabeth** should abdicate at a fixed age and allow **Prince Charles** to become king of England. The survey, conducted by Marplan for the magazine Now!, found that of those in favor of abdication, two-thirds said the queen should step aside at 60. That would make Charles the king in seven years.

* * *

Richard Nixon quietly left his palatial San Clemente, Calif., estate Saturday. The rambling Casa Pacifica, once known as the Western White House, had become Nixon's Elba — the place where he spent 5½ years in self-imposed exile after he resigned the presidency in 1974. Nixon and wife **Pat** are moving to New York, where they have bought a 12-room, $750,000 townhouse. Associates said the Nixons would visit pal **Charles (Bebe) Rebozo** on Florida's Key Largo before taking up residence in Manhattan later this week.

* * *

Frank Braman, of the Bay City, Mich., Chamber of Commerce, says "She did something big, strong men failed at, and she did it on her own." But, retorts **Teresa Lasher** of Niagara Falls, N.Y., "She made her fame here and chose to live and die here. We have more claim than anybody else." So the battle lines are drawn for a court fight over the bones of **Annie Edson Taylor** who died in 1921 at 79. Bay City, wh she was born, wants her gr moved "home." Niagara F wants her remains to stay put. W makes Taylor so popular is that was the first person ever to go o Niagara Falls in a barrel and s vive.

* * *

Dina Merrill has been an actr socialite, millionairess and cosm ics pitchwoman. Now she's gett serious. **Robert Fomon**, chairm and chief executive for New Yo E.F. Hutton Group, says the dau ter of the founder of a broker and banking firm has been elec to the board of directors — and "her marketing acumen will be pecially helpful to us." Her lo and connections won't hurt, eith

* * *

Mickey Mouse and cartoo **Dan O'Neill** have ended an eig year legal fight involving the use Mickey in pornographic pictu Documents filed in U.S. Dist Court in San Francisco sh O'Neill and others who publish parodies of the famous mouse gaged in X-rated activities h agreed not to do it any more, w Walt Disney Productions dropped contempt of court p ceedings.

* * *

A judge in Aspen, Colo., has ru that the son of actor Peter Lawf will not be prosecuted on a cha of fraudulently obtaining presc tion medicine. **Christopher Lawf** 24, the nephew of Sen. **Edward K nedy**, was granted one ye deferred prosecution on the rec mendation of the Pitkin County sistant district attorney, who c his clean record. Lawford was rested after police received a from a druggist who said a identifying himself as a physi had called to order a prescrip for 43 capsules of Darvon, a scription killer. . . . Meanwhile, the Uni sity of Georgia's Demosthe Club may have found a wa stage a Kennedy-Carter del **Robert Kennedy Jr.**, another m ew of the Democratic candi and the son of the late senator, accepted the club's invitation t bate either **Jack, Chip** or Carter, the president's sons daughter-in-law. "We await or reply to see if a Carter will c out of the Rose Garden," sa club spokesman.

—SAMUEL JUST

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